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BILLION DOLLAR SESSION OPENS AT THE CAPITAL

Congress to Devote Its Attention Mainly to Appropriation Bills—Little Other Legislation Expected.

CENSUS BIG ITEM

Rivers and Harbors Call for Heavy Outlay and Pensions and National Defenses Are Large Bills.

WASHINGTON—The "short session," as it is generally known, of the 60th Congress began at noon today. Very little legislation of importance, aside from the appropriation bills, is scheduled for the work of the session. These bills call for about \$1,000,000,000, and no little attention, therefore, must be given to the details involved, in order that a wise application of the government's money to the varied needs of the departments may be made.

The big matter usually is the rivers and harbors appropriation, and this will use up approximately \$25,000,000. The next census will have to be provided for, and this will cost about \$10,000,000, it is estimated.

New States Coming In.

Other matters of interest are the possible admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union as separate states, the proposed establishment of a waterways commission, national conservation of resources and other topics touched upon in presidential suggestions, but not as yet acted upon.

The President's message will be submitted Tuesday. It will be his last regular message, although possibly some special ones may supplement it before his term expires in March. The subject matter is awaited, therefore, with considerable interest to see what he will say in his "valedictory."

Estimates for Departments.

Appropriations aggregating \$824,408,948.01 are suggested in the estimates of the departmental heads sent to Congress today by the secretary of treasury. The following is the apportionment: Legislative, \$13,378,177.95; executive, \$415,510; state department, \$4,320,294.72; treasury department, \$190,896,645.11; war department, \$234,053,150.19; navy department, \$137,510,387.99; interior department, \$200,532,151.07; postoffice department, \$171,104.00; department of agriculture, \$18,817,626; department of commerce and labor, \$13,043,845; department of justice, \$9,890,020; total \$824,408,948.01.

The amount that was estimated for the current fiscal year was \$766,508,272.96, but the amount appropriated at the last session of Congress was \$832,629,303.14. The appropriations at the short session, therefore, may reach almost \$1,000,000,000.

Big Individual Items.

Among the important individual items in the estimates for the coming fiscal year are: Increase of the navy, \$23,840,700; naval ordinance, \$7,020,405.79; coal and transportation for the navy, \$5,000,000; navy yards and stations, \$9,811,730; pensions, \$161,018,000; isthmian canal, \$35,886,190.58; fortifications and other works of defense, \$17,263,251; rivers and harbors, \$41,943,198.

TAFT AND CANNON TO CONFER.

WASHINGTON—Representative Sherman of New York, vice president-elect, announced today after a call on the President that a conference had been agreed upon between President-elect Taft and Speaker Cannon, to be held in Washington this week. The definite day and hour have not yet been fixed.

TOWNSEND NOT FOR SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON—Representative Townsend of Michigan formally announced today that he was not a candidate for the speakership of the 61st congress.

R. H. THAYER MADE JUDGE.

WASHINGTON—The resignation of Judge Thaddeus R. Willey of Missouri to the United States district court of China has been accepted and President Roosevelt today appointed Rufus H. Thayer of this city to succeed him. Judge Willey was under charges some time ago, but was fully exonerated by the President. His resignation was presented to the President three weeks ago.

MOTORING PARTY IS SAVED BY BOY

PATERSON, N. J.—Quickness of wit enabled Willie Somers to save two men and two women at the point where Clay street crosses the Erie railroad. Willie, who is 12 years old, carried a dinner pail to Maurice Dunlap, the signalman, on duty in the Clay street towerhouse, and found him unconscious.

Glancing up the track he saw the express train approaching. Along Clay street an auto containing two men and two women was nearing the crossing at high speed. Quick as a flash the boy lowered the gates, and the auto came to a stop just as the express went roaring by.

Willie called up an ambulance and the signalman was taken to a hospital.

STORY OF BIG PANAMA CANAL LAND SALE MAY CAUSE SUITS

President Roosevelt's Denunciation of Newspapers and Editors Precipitates Crisis in \$40,000,000 Alleged Scandal—Charges Declared to be Baseless.

WASHINGTON—Sensational developments may follow President Roosevelt's denunciation of Delavan Smith, proprietor of the Indianapolis News, for his editorial on the alleged scandal in connection with the purchase of the Panama canal.

That editorial was based on an article printed in a New York paper and furnished by it for simultaneous publication in a number of papers, of which the Indianapolis News was one.

The article brought in the names of Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, and Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect, as having been members of a syndicate that was alleged to have secured possession of the Panama property at a low figure and upon the sale to the United States for \$40,000,000 pocketed the difference.

Libel Suits a Possibility.

Now, it is said that libel suits are likely to be brought against every paper that published the article. It is declared that the most absolute proof exists in the shape of records of the French courts that there was no American syndicate participating in the sale of the canal. The full amount of the purchase price, \$40,000,000, was paid into the hands of the French courts for distribution to the stockholders of the old and new French Panama Canal companies.

That distribution is still in progress. In the lapse of years, through the death of original stockholders, and subsequent division of their holdings among heirs. Other possible heirs are being searched for. It will be shown, it is claimed, that the full amount of \$40,000,000, less the cost of distribution, is

being paid to the French stockholders or their estates.

Some stockholders are entitled to as small a sum as one franc, 20 cents. The disbursements however small have been and are being made only on the order of the French courts, and every one is a matter of record. There is still on hand about \$200, the claims to which are under investigation.

The story was originally offered to Chairman Mack of the National Democratic committee for campaign purposes, who, after an investigation by a subcommittee consisting of Senator Culbertson, Josiah Quincy and one other member of the Democratic advisory committee, declined to accept it.

Started by Roosevelt Letters.

The controversy was started by a letter from President Roosevelt to William Dudley Foulke, civil service reformer, a commissioner by Roosevelt's appointment between 1901 and 1903, and owner of the Richmond, Ind., Item, in which he questioned the veracity of two editors and two papers.

Delevan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News and brother-in-law of Vice-President Fairbanks, is called a fabricator 11 times. The Indianapolis News is called a prevaricator 17 times. William M. Laffan, editor of the New York Sun, is called a fabricator four times. The New York Sun is called a fabricator 10 times.

The letters have to do with claimed misstatements made before Taft's election, to the effect that \$12,000,000 worth of Panama canal property was sold to the U. S. government for \$40,000,000 by a syndicate in which were friends of the administration.

HIBBARD WANTS CIVIL SERVICE

Believes Commission Should Be Consulted in Appointing Heads of Departments and Great Care Exercised.

Mayor Hibbard told how he thought better men could be secured for city positions in a talk on "Municipal Affairs" yesterday afternoon at the Prospect Union, Cambridge. The mayor said:

"The reform movement throughout the nation is the result of awakened thought. Reforms will continue; the people are honest and they are thinking."

"I am not much in favor of municipal ownership for this reason: what we most need to improve conditions in our large cities is not a change in the principle or method of government, but improvement in the individuals who serve the city. Honesty is what we are after in public affairs. Non-partisanship should prevail. Give me an honest and efficient man and I'll be satisfied, whatever may be his creed, his party, or his nationality."

"I believe an effective method of securing better men for city positions would be to limit the mayor's powers of selection to men approved by the state civil service commission. During my 8 years of service as postmaster, I had to dismiss but one employee, so fairly and carefully had the employees been selected under the system that is used in the federal departments."

"We can learn one valuable lesson from the cities of the South. Instead of saying we will have what we want and let our children and grandchildren pay for it (a policy which has raised the annual debt of Boston to \$74,000,000) many of the southern cities are paying their way as they go."

ALERT NEWSBOY SAVED TENANTS

The alertness and presence of mind of Carl Spectre, a 15-year-old newsboy, saved several people from suffocation by gas at 13 Oswego street this morning.

When Harry and Ida Sacks retired last night they left their gas burner open. The house in which they live has a pay gas meter and when Harry Spectre put a quarter in the metre this morning gas penetrated the entire tenement. Carl Spectre was awakened by the fumes and with some difficulty awakened Hyman. They went about arousing inmates in different parts of the house, opened windows and summoned help from outside. Mrs. Samuel Freed, who lives on the second floor, was slightly overcome, but it was necessary to take Ida and Harry Sacks to the hospital for treatment, where they were revived.

ELECT ALLERDICE CAPTAIN.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—David Allerdice, halfback of this year's University of Michigan eleven, has been elected captain of next year's team.

PORTLAND PASTOR RESIGNS.

PORTLAND, Me.—Rev. I. E. Buell, D. D., for three years the pastor of the Woodliff Congregational church, has resigned his pastorate.

CHURCHMEN URGE RADICAL CHANGES

Temperance, Divorce and "Race Suicide" Attacked at Federal Council of Protestant Churches Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA—Three important subjects, temperance, divorce and race suicide, were up for discussion before the Federal Council of Protestant churches in America today. The absolute prohibition of the saloons and the abolition of the liquor traffic were urged by the committee on temperance, whose report was presented by Bishop Luther B. Wilson, president of the National Anti-Saloon League.

Bishop William C. Doane of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Albany, who prepared the report of the committee on family life, declared the belief that the churches should not marry a divorced person, even though it were the innocent party. He would have the council take similar action to that of the Pan-Anglican convention in England last summer.

Uniform divorce laws and the arousing of public sentiment against the divorce evil were recommended by the committee. Bishop Doane vigorously attacked "race suicide," which, he said, prevailed more among the rich than among the poor. It arises, he said, from a wish to escape burdens which might lessen social prestige.

ROAD PURCHASE IS UNOPPOSED

The board of railroad commissioners this morning re-opened the hearing on petitions asking that the approval of the board be given to the terms by which the New Haven railroad company proposes to purchase the property of the Berkshire railroad company, the New Haven & Northampton railroad company, and the Rhode Island and Massachusetts railroad company.

Judge Frank H. Dunbar appeared for the petitioners, and explained that the stockholders of each of the respective companies have approved the terms of the consolidation. The prices which the New Haven is to pay follows: For the Berkshire, \$1,887,725; for the Rhode Island and Massachusetts, \$191,700; and for the New Haven & Northampton, \$934,000. There was no opposition and the hearing was closed.

OLD SHOWMAN DIES.

BELLEVILLE, O.—Judge H. P. Ingalls, the last of the old-time showmen, died at his home in Huntsville, this county, aged 82 years. Ingalls was the "discoverer" of the Siamese Twins and became a partner of Barnum.

COLLECTION WORTH MILLIONS.

NEW YORK—One of London's well-known art dealers, now in this city, said in reference to the article on Mr. Morgan's priceless collection, that it had been estimated by the best dealers in Europe that Mr. Morgan's collections had cost him \$40,000,000.

COL. TORREY DIES AT MANILA.

MANILA—Lieut. Col. Zorah Torrey, attached to the medical department of the inspector general's office at Visayas, died suddenly today.

ARCHBOLD DENIES STANDARD ENJOYS USING BIG STICK

Examination of Oil Company Official Closes With Admission That Concern Did Not Develop the Industry.

KELLOGG IS SHARP

NEW YORK.—John D. Archbold today declared the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey preferred not to use the "big stick" in disciplining small dealers. It was during cross examination in the federal suit to disintegrate the international trust that Prosecutor Kellogg shoved the witness into the frying pan.

With the conclusion of the morning session Mr. Archbold completed his testimony and preparations were made for the direct examination of H. M. Tilford, president of Standard Oil Company of California.

To demonstrate the profitable ramifications of the oil industry, made possible by the development of the Standard Oil Company, the witness cited the paraffin industry. According to a statement read by Mr. Archbold, the Standard Oil Company began refining paraffin wax before 1892, in which year 60,154,790 pounds were manufactured. This was increased to 109,649,553 pounds in 1907.

With this testimony Mr. Archbold was turned over to Attorney Kellogg for cross examination.

"You didn't discover the process of refining paraffin, did you?" "No, I think we did not exactly discover it," hesitated the witness.

"Your competitors manufactured long before you did, didn't they?"

The witness admitted the possible truth of the presumption.

Attorney Kellogg forced an admission that the original capital of \$1,000,000 represents the entire amount of cash invested in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

"Isn't it a fact," persisted Attorney Kellogg, "that out of this original capital and the earnings the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has paid in dividends and accumulated before 1907 net assets valued at more than \$24,000,000?"

Mr. Archbold nodded in the affirmative and pleaded "that is a very unfair way to state it." He could not remember that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana paid dividends aggregating 300 per cent in 1907.

LARGER WEAPONS FOR U. S. WARSHIPS

WASHINGTON—The advent of 14-inch guns into the armament of the United States navy is indicated in the report of Rear Admiral Mason, chief of the naval bureau of ordinance, which proposes to increase the size of the gun factory at Washington for the manufacture of these tremendous weapons of warfare.

The bureau has also developed, during the year, a projectile which for armor piercing qualities, length of range and accuracy, is the most effective known. The perfection of the new type of missile is described by Admiral Mason as the most important development in naval ordinance in recent years.

The bureau asked for appropriations to carry out additional experiments with armor and armament, such as were made last May with the monitor Florida.

BOARD WILL ASK COURT HOUSE BIDS

The Suffolk county courthouse commission will advertise for bids for the contract to enlarge the present structure in Pemberton square, according to information from an authentic source.

The commission has given the matter considerable attention since its award to Connors Brothers of Lowell was not approved by the governor, mayor and chief justice of the supreme court, who must approve an award before a contract can be entered into by the commission.

The commissioners have conferred frequently of late and in a day or two will definitely determine the course they intend to pursue.

ESCAPED BURNING CHURCH.

HYDE PARK.—A congregation of several hundred people which had gathered at the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday for the regular morning service and communion were suddenly dismissed when it was discovered by the Rev. George S. Chadbourne of Melrose that the church was on fire. The congregation knew nothing of the cause of their dismissal until they were outside the building.

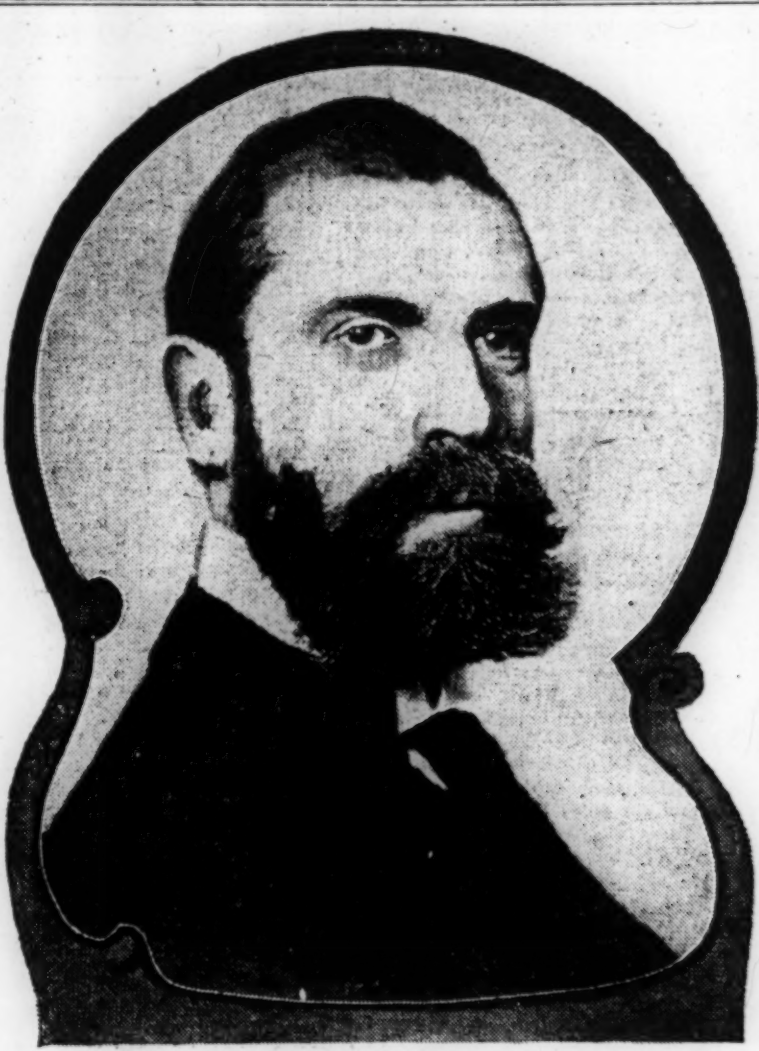
ELECTION COST IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The total amount of money expended in New York state by county committees on election were: Republican, \$366,755.70, and Democratic, \$326,527.00.

BILLIK IS GRANTED REPRIEVE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Acting-Governor Sherman today granted Herman Billik, the Chicago murderer, a reprieve until Jan. 1.

Ballot Reform to Follow Race Track War



GOV. CHARLES E. HUGHES, Who Thinks His Recent Success at the Polls Pledges Him to Further Efforts Against Evil.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Charles E. Hughes during his next term will act on the assumption that his success at the polls constituted a mandate from the people to undertake the great reforms which he considers necessary.

Already there are evidences of the Governor's purpose to follow up his war on race-track gambling with a new ballot reform crusade.

The Governor will be vigorously opposed at Albany by the machine politicians of both parties. The fight with the leaders of his own party in the last session of the Legislature, when the race-track gambling bill was up, was very bitter, but the circumstances under which he was elected for a second term now give him the assurance that he will have the people behind him if he seeks to reform the manner of electing public state officials.

The fight next month promises to eclipse in bitterness last year's race-track struggle as the leaders will be fighting for their political existence. The issue will be a ballot reform both at the primaries and the regular elections, and if the Governor wins the doom of nearly every leader in both of the old parties will be assured.

The bosses are undeniably worried. Party integrity and loyalty is to be their slogan.

MANY CITIES TO HOLD ELECTIONS

License Question of More Interest in Many of Them Than the Contests for Municipal Offices.

Municipal elections will be held Tuesday in upward of a score of cities in the commonwealth. Haverhill and Gloucester will conform to new charter provisions in their elections, involving radical departures from the ordinary form of city governments in Massachusetts. There are specifically sharp contests impending at the polls in Springfield, Salem, Lowell, Worcester, Fall River, Lynn and Beverly. In the latter city there are five aspirants for the office of mayor.

The license issue is the big feature in a large percentage of the cities, and in many of them it attracts more attention than the filling of the offices. The recent defection of New Bedford and Marlboro to the no-license group has encouraged workers against the saloons in several other centers, who hope to eliminate the liquor-selling element from their local politics.

POTATOES FALL; TRAFFIC BLOCKED

A load of potatoes dumped squarely in the middle of the car tracks by a broken-down wagon at Sudbury and Court streets this morning held up all inbound traffic in the West End for nearly a half hour. The heavily laden wagon's wheels sank deep into the soft, wet earth and stuck there. The line of obstructed cars extended from Sudbury street along Court street, through Bowdoin square.

The wind managed to sever one of the big wires at the corner. The broken wire lay directly in the path of the incoming cars, and until the power was shut off it was not thought good form to bother it.

TAFT ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—President-elect William Howard Taft arrived in this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon via the Pennsylvania railroad. He was met at the station by his brother, Henry W. Taft, and escorted to the latter's home, where he will be a guest until tomorrow, when he will return to Washington. Tonight he will be the principal speaker at the dinner of the North Carolina Society in New York at the Waldorf. Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican state committee, and several other leading Republicans, paid their respects to Mr. Taft.

TAFT WILL SEEK TO BREAK SOLID SOUTH TRADITION

Intends to Define His Attitude in New York Address Before North Carolina Society.

IS FITTED FOR TASK

Southrons Like Him and He Will Make Every Effort to Be in Fact President of Whole Country.

WASHINGTON—Public men in this city are expecting that Mr. Taft's address before the North Carolina Society of New York this month will be perhaps his most important public utterance thus far. He has said that it is his purpose in that address to outline, and discuss the attitude of his administration as President toward the solid South, and those who know him best are predicting that the address will indicate that it is his desire to be in fact as well as in name the President of the whole country.

One of Mr. Taft's purposes in spending a portion of the present winter in the South, is that he may arrive at a more thorough understanding of the southern situation. He is personally peculiarly well acquainted with the South and has his guests at Hot Springs in considerable numbers.

Reconciliation His Purpose.

One of the chief policies of his administration, it is said by those who are in his confidence, will look toward the complete reconciliation of the factions into which the country was divided through slavery. He is said to regard this reconciliation as being more important than the election of any particular man to the presidency or the success of any particular political party. It is in this tactful way that he has been discussing the general question with his southern friends.

He made great inroads in the Democratic vote of the South last month, and it is probably not oversteating the case when it is said that by temperament, by habits of thought and of speech, and by a life-long training, he is probably better fitted to take up this great work, begun by McKinley and carried forward by Roosevelt, than any other man in the country at this time.

At any rate, he is hopeful that it will be his good fortune to contribute something to the breaking up of the solid South. He doesn't want primarily to make the South Republican, but he does want to make it less intensely Democratic.

Seeks South's Benefit.

To one of his friends a short time ago he said that if he could have it so he would gladly cause a hundred northern electoral votes to be Democratic hereafter if by so doing he could get an equal number of southern electoral votes to be Republican. His play, it is thus seen, is not for partisan advantage, but for the good of the country in general and of the South in particular.

Southern leaders have been greatly impressed with his earnestness in presenting the southern case as he sees it, and it is said that almost to a man they stand ready to cooperate with him, provided some practicable scheme can be evolved. How to get around the negro in any attempt to conciliate the South is the great difficulty confronting all statesmen who have undertaken the work Mr. Taft now has in mind. But he confidently expects to come North for the inauguration, toward the latter part of February, with his scheme of conciliation pretty well in hand.

The general subject is to be presented to the country in the address in New York before the North Carolina Society of that city.

WHO PAYS FOR ROOSEVELT TRIP?

Smithsonian Institute Will Settle Expenses, Says Director, but Representative Dalzell Denies Statement.

NEW YORK—A despatch from Washington says: Theodore Roosevelt, presiding officer, ex-officio, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Charles D. Walcott, its director, have decided that the institution shall pay the major portion of President Roosevelt's shooting trip to Africa. Representative John Dalzell, a member of the executive committee of the institution says:

"That is all wrong about the President going to Africa. At the expense of the Smithsonian Institution. No such expedition has been authorized, and no funds have been allotted for that purpose at a board meeting."

Director Walcott said:

"The government is not going to pay the expenses of the Roosevelt scientific expedition. The expense of outfitting will have to be done by the Smithsonian Institution. Our funds are not expended at the direction of Congress. We have about \$800,000 of our own, and it is expended for scientific purposes."

"The personal expenses of Mr. Roosevelt will be paid by him. He will also pay those of his son. The Smithsonian Institution will pay the outfitting expenses of the expedition and for the three scientists who are to accompany President Roosevelt."

SEEK TO PREVENT DOUBLE TAXATION

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Every savings bank and other financial institution in California is devoting a great deal of attention to the study of mortgage taxation and it is the opinion of many authorities, including the attorney general, that it will be necessary for the Legislature to pass remedial legislation to prevent mortgages being doubly taxed.

Attorney General Webb says that while the mortgaged property is assessed in the name of the borrower, the bank or other lending institution holding the mortgage must include it among its assessable solvent assets, thus paying a second tax. It seems probable that all the savings banks in the state will unite to go before the next Legislature and seek a change in the law.

CANAL BOND BIDS ABOVE PAR.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Cortelyou announced that there were 831 bids made for the \$30,000,000 issue of Panama bonds, aggregating all told, \$102,808,800. Of these 150 were accepted, the prices ranging from 102.2778 to 105.

Weather Forecast

Heavy rain, with the largest amount of precipitation that has taken place in this section for many months, prevails along the Atlantic coast. The wind is south-east and of such velocity as to be a menace to shipping. The storm started from Texas and has increased in intensity as it swept across the country. To the northward a wide area has been subjected to the rigors of a cold wave, and eastern Maine experienced zero weather Sunday, but is emerging from that temperature today. Boston's record this morning was 45.

Following is the forecast for today and tomorrow:

For Boston and vicinity—Clearing and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder, fresh to strong winds, southwest to west; minimum temperature 18 to 24 degrees.

For New England—Tonight clearing weather and colder; Tuesday fair and colder, fresh to strong southwest to west winds.

High water 10:44 a. m. and 11:18 p. m.

DUTY ON OREGON LUMBER IS ASKED BY NEW ZEALAND

Island's Mills Forced to Shut Down by the Product from United States Predominating in the Market.

WANT PROTECTION

PORTLAND, Ore.—That the forests of the northwestern United States are not threatened with immediate extinction is attested by the action of sawmill men and timber merchants of New Zealand, who have petitioned their government to impose a duty on Oregon lumber. Already many mills in that dominion have been obliged to close down and others are likely to follow, crowded out of the market by fire and other lumber from this coast. The New Zealand premier replied to his petitioners that it was impossible to deal with the question of duty until the Parliament meets again, but he said that when the present agreement expires the government will refuse to renew the subsidies to steamship lines bringing in timber contrary to the interests of dominion workers.

Exports Increasing.

Oregon exporters state that about 12,000,000 feet of lumber have been shipped to New Zealand during the past year from the Pacific Northwest. This is a great increase in the volume of business done. Hitherto 1,000,000 feet has been the largest average of lumber shipped to New Zealand, the commerce with that country having been largely built up within the past year. Portland lumbermen are confident that nothing can be done inside a year to keep American lumber out of New Zealand and feel no alarm over the future of Oregon fir in that direction.

Japan Develops Industry.

Considerable interest, however, is displayed just at present in competition from the forests of Manchuria, now that Japanese skill and enterprise are active in that country. U. S. Consul-General H. B. Miller, from Yokohama, who is here on a visit, has a mass of information bearing on this subject. The Japanese have made rapid progress in the manufacture of lumber and have developed an extensive industry in the occupied region.

The work of pushing Oregon fir throughout the eastern states is receiving attention, and a chain of department stores in eastern cities will permit the exhibition of samples of Oregon woods in their establishments, and demonstrators will lecture upon the subject.

NEW YORK GREAT GAS PURCHASER

NEW YORK—A report prepared by the public service commission states that the total sales of gas in this city for the year amounted to 32,880,295,951 cubic feet, an amount which, if stored in a pipe one square foot in cross section, would encircle the earth 248 times. No other city in the world uses so much gas. The report states that the total number of meters in use in the city was 1,086,026. There were 997,732 consumers. The gas companies lost \$1,801,908 worth of gas, due to many causes. It is stated that the average cost is 58.15 cents a thousand cubic feet. It is pointed out by the commission that the companies insist that in fairness to them 10.17 cents should be added for depreciation, contingent and renewal expenses, making a total cost therefore of 68.32 cents a thousand cubic feet.

MITCHELL TELLS OF CHILD LABOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The child labor convention held here under the auspices of the Consumers' League of Connecticut to consider the preparation of a bill to be presented to the coming session of the General Assembly for an eight-hour work-day for minors between 14 and 16, heard John Mitchell, former president of the Mine Workers, speak.

Mr. Mitchell spoke on the humane side of the "Proper Minimum Age for Working Children," telling of his experiences among children working in the hard coal regions of Pennsylvania and of his hopes for the future welfare of those children. Prof. Henry W. Farnam of Yale spoke on "The Federal Child Labor Law," which he upheld.

FLEET SALUTED AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE—The United States Atlantic battleship fleet under command of Rear-Admiral Sperry, has passed through the harbor. The scout cruiser Yankton, which has been here for a few days, kept in constant communication with the fleet during its passage, but otherwise the battleships did not communicate with the shore.

The flagship Connecticut, when abreast saluted the port, and the salute was returned. Many launches and small steamers filled with spectators went out early to meet the American ships and escorted them for some little distance.

EMPLOYEES TO SHARE PROFITS. WINSTED, Conn.—The John T. Robertson Soap Company and Bon Ami Company, of Manchester, will share profits of the last year with employees at Christmas, each employee receiving a percentage of his wages for the entire year.

SAILOR DESCRIBES A STORM AT SEA

James S. Joy of the Abandoned Barge Edgewater Reaches Dennisport Safely After Thrilling Ordeal.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass.—James S. Joy, one of the crew of the barge Edgewater that was abandoned at sea last Sunday, passed through here on his way to his home in Dennisport. Mr. Joy, who is an old sailor, said that it was the first time in his long years on the water that he had been cast away and that he did not care for another similar experience. He was also loud in his denunciation of the captains of three big steamers that passed close to the big barge and refused to stop and take off her crew.

When the barge went adrift she was riding at her anchor within a few miles of Cape Cod, where she had managed to work her way after having been cut adrift from the tug Willard off Boston light.

Burned "Flare Ups."

"We went adrift late Sunday afternoon and before the next morning we were half a hundred miles off the coast. We burned 'flare ups' and everything that we could get on deck to attract the attention of passing vessels or the tugs that we supposed would be looking for us, but not a vessel stopped to help us. The second night out we sighted two big ocean steamers bound to the eastward and they passed so close to us that we could plainly see their side lights and lights in the cabin. We burned signals of distress all night long, but the big steamers passed along just as if they had not sighted us.

"The next night another steamer passed us. She was going to the westward and she, too, passed within a half mile, but kept on her course.

"The weather was something fearful," said Mr. Joy, "and the way the barge pitched and tossed about was something that none of us had ever before experienced. The barge was without cargo and of course we could not keep her headed into the wind, and she was rolling in the trough of the sea from the time that we went adrift until we left her, which was just a week.

Saved by a Steamer.

"We did not sight the steamer Wedgask until early Sunday morning, but the officers of the steamer had seen our distress signals during the night and changed their course and bore down on us so that soon after daylight they were close by and we made preparations for boarding her. We had burned up most of the clothing to keep the fires going at night, and only saved what we stood in.

"Fortunately the sea had gone down some when the Wedgask came near us, and we had but little difficulty in launching our little dory and making the trip to the steamer. We had a dog with us and saved him, but gave him to the men on the Wedgask.

"We were three days making port and reaching St. John's, N. F., and lost no time in getting back to Boston."

ENSEMBLE IS AIM OF OPERA SCHOOL

The Boston Opera Company's school of grand opera, of which Henry Russell is managing director and Ralph L. Flanders general manager, is to be conducted wholly along professional lines, and applicants must satisfy the director as to qualifications and ability. Only those who intend to follow a professional operatic stage career will be admitted.

The best artists available will be engaged, but a perfection of ensemble will be the goal instead of the exploitation of the individual. Native talent will be sought.

The sessions of the school will be held in the building of the New England Conservatory of Music. An arrangement has been made with the Metropolitan opera company of New York whereby frequent interchange of artists and works has been provided for.

The school will maintain a chorus class in which singers who are not taking the regular course will be admitted. Wallace Goodrich, Arnoldo Conti and Mr. Shvaglia will be in charge of the music and Professor Menotti will be stage manager.

NEW YORK FOREST FIRE LOSS IS LESS

ALBANY—Forest fires in New York state during the present year burned over 177,476 acres, destroyed property valued at \$643,986.75 and caused an expenditure of \$138,000 for fire fighting forces, according to estimates given in a statement issued by Commissioner James S. Whipple of the state forest, fish and game commission. In the forest fires of 1903 the losses totalled more than \$845,000.

The drought this year was the most protracted ever known, continuing for months, and since there were twice as many fires as in 1903, much better work was done this year than in 1903. The great number of incipient fires started by railroad engines, which were put out without material damage, are attributable to the thorough patrol system established this year by the railroads.

FUND TO BUY "THE HEWER."

All interested in the movement to purchase the George Grey Barnard statue of "The Hewer" by popular subscription and make it a permanent ornament of the city have been invited by a committee of the Boston Society of Architects to attend a meeting in the class room of the Art Museum, Copley square, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

IMPORTANT CONVENTIONS AT CAPITAL THIS WEEK

Opening of Sixtieth Congress and Four Meetings Aiming Toward Improvement and Conservation of Country's Natural Resources Bring to Washington Many Prominent Men in Public Life.

WASHINGTON—The national capital will entertain this week more distinguished men from all over the country than ever before in its history.

Besides having Congress on its hands, Washington will be the scene of four great conventions, having for their general object the improvement and conservation of the country's natural resources.

The national conservation commission will meet with the governors of the states and territories, state conservation commissions and conservation committees of national organizations Tuesday morning. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress will meet Wednesday to discuss the improvement of the waterways of the country; the National Council of Commerce will meet Thursday to deal with important questions affecting the commerce of the nation at home and abroad, and today the Southern Commercial Congress is holding its first meeting.

Judge Taft to Preside.

The first formal meeting of the joint conservation conference will be held Tuesday afternoon with President-elect Taft as presiding officer.

President Roosevelt is to make the opening address and Judge Taft will follow. Governor Chamberlain has been selected to make the address on behalf of the Governors and each representative from the House and Senate will speak.

At subsequent meetings, plans for concerted action by the states and nation

for the conservation of resources will be considered.

Definite plans for the improvement of the waterways of the nation are to be urged on Congress by the national rivers and harbors congress. Vice-President Fairbanks, British Ambassador James Bryce, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Compers, Governor Chamberlain of Oregon, Seth Low, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Secretary Garfield and Secretary Wilson are some of the prominent speakers scheduled to participate.

Health Conditions Discussed.

The National Council of Commerce will be presided over by Oscar S. Straus, secretary of commerce and labor.

The first session of Southern Commercial Congress was called to order today by Secretary Straus.

"Southern Health Conditions, Climate and Temperature," by Surgeon-General Walter Wyman of the United States public health and marine hospital service, and "The Influence of the Panama Canal on the Industrial Development of the Nation," by Secretary of War Wright were the principal addresses this morning.

This afternoon's session will be given over to the consideration of the waterways and railroads of the south.

The Women's National Rivers and Harbors Congress will convene simultaneously with the other congress in adjoining rooms at the New Willard Hotel. Mrs. Hoyle Tomblies of Shreveport, La., is president of the women's congress and Mrs. J. Claiborne Foster of the same city vice president.

SIX-DAY RIDERS MAKE FAST START

Sixteen Riders Begin Long Race in New York This Morning—Dorando Sends Them Away.

NEW YORK—At one minute past midnight the 16 riders who are to contend for the six-day championship of this country were started on their long journey by Dorando, the famous Marathon runner. Early in the race they began setting a record breaking pace, and at 8 o'clock the leaders had covered 185 miles 4 laps. This was four laps better than the best time for the track, which was 185 miles, made by the Bedell brothers in 1902. The incentive of a \$2,000 purse offered by a French firm of cycle makers, if the record of Miller and "Dutch" Waller, which has stood for years, is broken by a foreign team, is the inducement for a new record.

At 8 o'clock Patrick Logan was in front, and the balance of the contestants were trailing him at a short distance. At that hour one team had already been lapped.

The score at 11 a.m. was all 247.7 except Walthour and Root, Downing and Hollister, Wiley and Galvin, Devonoitch and Drobach 247.6, Brocco and Labrousse 247.0, Faber and Lafourcade 246.5.

The record for this time is 247.5.

At 12 o'clock the leaders were three miles and three laps ahead of the previous record, the scores being:

Rutt and Stol, Dupre and Georget, McFarland and Moran; Fogler and Lawson; Downey and Logan; Bedell and Rupprecht; Palmer and Walker; Anderson and Vanoni; Collins and Mitten; Hill and Demara, 270 miles, 5 laps. Downing and Hollister; Walthour and Root; Devonoitch and Drobach; Galvin and Wiley, 270 miles, 4 laps. Faber and Lafourcade, 269 miles, 3 laps. Brocco and Labrousse, 267 miles, 2 laps.

At 2 p.m. the leaders were two miles and four laps ahead of the old record, the scores being: Rutt and Stol, Dupre and Georget, McFarland and Moran, Fogler and Lawson, Downey and Logan, Bedell and Rupprecht, Palmer and Walker, Anderson and Vanoni, Collins and Mitten, Hill and Demara, 311 miles 9 laps. Downing and Hollister, Walthour and Root, Devonoitch and Drobach, Galvin and Wiley, 311 miles 8 laps. Faber and Lafourcade, 310 miles 7 laps and Brocco and Labrousse, 304 miles 8 laps.

Y. M. C. A. HONORS OWN BIRTHDAY

The Cambridge Y. M. C. A. is celebrating its 25th anniversary. Tuesday, at 2:30 o'clock, the women's auxiliary will meet in Durrell hall to listen to an address by A. H. Whitford, a former secretary, now of Buffalo.

"Present Day Immigration and the Future American Citizen" will be discussed by Charles R. Towson, industrial secretary of the international committee, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Durrell hall. There will be a banquet Saturday evening at which L. W. Messer, the Rev. Dr. D. N. Beach and others will speak. Next Sunday services will be held in the North Avenue Baptist Church, led by L. W. Messer.

COLE FILES CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

The "Committee of 5000" in behalf of the contest of John N. Cole for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor has filed a return with the secretary of state showing that it expended \$1,938.57 in the campaign, this amount being contributed by Mr. Cole. No other contributions to Mr. Cole's campaign fund were made, according to the return.

Sentiff Owns Many Rare and Costly Violins



"QUEEN" OF ALL STRADIVARIUS INSTRUMENTS.

Made in 1736 by Joannes Baptista Guadagnini, a Pupil of Famous Violin Maker. It is Considered His Masterpiece.

Joseph Sentiff, a violin maker and collector of rare relics, has been exhibiting at one of Boston's hotels a collection of remarkable violins valued at from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Six of the instruments are by old masters and the remainder were made by himself. Mr. Sentiff claims to have all the secrets of violin making that Stradivarius possessed. He uses the same kind of wood, French sycamore.

Interest in the collection naturally diverts to the work of the old masters. One specimen, a Stradivarius, is dated 1716, another a Guadagnini, is made about 1736 and a third, a Nicolaus Amatus, brought from Sicily in 1905, was made in 1633. These old and almost priceless instruments are in a remarkable state of preservation. One of them has had quite extensive repairs, but the others have gone almost untouched.

CONTEST IN SKILL WITH THE PLOW

LONDON—"Plowman's Derby" is the name given the great event of the North Kent Agricultural Association, and is, as its name suggests, a contest of skill in artistic furrow-turning. It is one of the local institutions, and so far from being a primitive affair, is carried on upon a cosmopolitan scale, with the accompaniment of huge crowds, bands of music, dancing and athletic sports. It costs a large sum of money, considerable of which goes in prizes.

This year there were over \$100,000 worth of horses on the field, and 137 plows were entered. The contest is to plow half an acre, keeping a straight course and making a genuine Kent "bare-back furrow" with a good seam, completely burying grass and weeds.

Sons of the wealthy farmers of the county compete for the honors, some of them being excellent plowmen, while the emulation between them and the employees of their fathers' farms gives rise to the best sort of spirit between masters and men, to promote which is one of the objects of the "Plowman's Derby." The event is a source of as much interest to the farmers of Kent as the Epsom Derby is to horsemen.

DIVER EXPLORES CRUISER YANKEE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. Frank J. Hussey, in charge of the Arbuckle interests, went to the wreck of the cruiser Yankee on the government tug Powhattan.

A diver was sent down and he recovered some of the divers' suits lost in the wreck and some other implements owned by the Arbuckle wreckers. No examination was made of the hull of the vessel, but this work will be done within a day or two. The hull is thought to be somewhat damaged about the bow, where the Yankee was pulled over the ledge into deep water.

Mr. Hussey says that the same plans for floating the Yankee will be employed in getting her off the reef, and that compressed air will play an important part in the work.

HARVARD STAR GETS PRESENTS.

E. F. Ver Weibe, fullback on this year's victorious Harvard football team was presented with a watch, chain and purse of gold by his friends and associates of the Somerville Y. M. C. A. at a public reception tendered him. Mayor Charles A. Grinnons presented the watch to the young man, while the purse of gold was handed to him by Secretary Day of the association. The watch was inscribed "Ernest F. Ver Weibe, from his fellow associates in the Young Men's Christian Association of Somerville. Merited by an upright character and honest achievements."

SOUTH AMERICAN CRISIS IS CAUSE OF BRAZIL NAVY

Building of Dreadnoughts Intended for Use in Renewed Campaign of Aggression on the Continent.

COVETS TWO STATES

BUENOS AYRES, Argentine Republic.—The old jealousy between the Argentine Republic and Brazil has lately been intensified to the point of creating a critical situation. The heavy armaments of Brazil, and especially her order of three dreadnoughts now under construction in Britain, one of which is nearly ready for delivery, are assumed to be directed against her rival even by wholly unprejudiced outsiders. They do not necessarily prove that Brazil intends to force an unjust war on Argentina, but they certainly do mean the renewal of Brazil's aggressive continental policy in order to settle once for all the question of her supremacy in South America.

Voted Fund for Warships.

As a measure of self-preservation, Argentina has just voted an appropriation of \$55,000,000 for naval armaments, for what is practically at stake is the independence of Uruguay and Paraguay, the two Spanish-speaking republics that serve as buffers between Brazil and Argentina. Should Brazil succeed in incorporating the former she would command the River Plate and Argentina's metropolis and principal port, while by taking Paraguay she would dominate the road to the rich northern provinces of the Argentine Republic.

Brazil is now in active diplomatic communication with Chile, Argentina's opponent despite the arbitration treaty and therefore Brazil's traditional friend, and also with Peru, Chile's implacable enemy and Brazil's unfriendly neighbor, but Argentina's old friend.

Caught Intercepting Wires.

In this connection a rumor was current the other day that Brazil had caught Argentina intercepting certain cable dispatches sent from Rio via Buenos Ayres for the Brazilian ministers in Chile and Peru.

This was immediately denied, but the fact remains that Brazil is sounding other South American governments on their attitude in case of complications in the South Atlantic.

Should these heavy armaments ever be completed and the two nations develop, at the eleventh hour, sufficient foresight to combine instead of crippling each other, South America would at once become a dominant factor in the western hemisphere. The nullification of the Monroe doctrine would be only a minor result of such an alliance.

WORCESTER MAY GO "DRY" AGAIN

WORCESTER, Mass.—This city, the largest prohibition municipality in the world, is the theater of a titanic struggle between the forces which are trying to keep it in its present status, and those which are endeavoring to put it in the license column.

The contest for the mayoralty has become, second in importance to the liquor contest, which will be settled by the votes of the people Tuesday. Many thousands of dollars are being spent by the brewery and saloon interests to restore their means of income, while on the other hand hundreds of school children have enlisted in a no-license crusade, and are wearing buttons with the motto: "Vote No for My Sake."

The entire city has been placarded with posters by both factions and committees of each are industriously canvassing all voters, not neglecting the night-workers. The no-license work is headed by Orlando W. Norcross, a millionaire contractor, while John C. Bowler, a brewer, and M. J. Finnegan lead the license committee.

SAFE IS ROBBED OF GEMS.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Professional burglars, according to the theory of the police to whom the case was reported today, blew the safe in the jewelry establishment of William G. Coxeter, in an office building on Main street and got away with jewelry and unset gems valued at \$3000.

HITS IT RIGHT

One Highly Important Feature in The Melville Clark 88-Note Apollo Piano Player

Is the manner of striking the keys, as is done in manual playing, on top and in front of the key fulcrum, with a direct stroke. This secures the genuine human expression.

Other Important features are these:

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2. THE SPRING MOTOR, preventing any sudden change in the tempo.
3. THE TRANSPOSING MOUTHPIECE that corrects the shrinking and swelling of the music rolls due to atmospheric conditions. This mouthpiece represents a large part of player value.

MELVILLE CLARK PIANO CO.,

Manufacturers. Steiny Building, Chicago. GEO. H. CHAMPLIN & CO., Agents, 121 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

CROWDS AT LYNN NO-LICENSE RALLY

LYNN, Mass.—The no-license meeting Sunday in the Lynn theater was the largest gathering of people opposed to the saloons ever held in the city. It is estimated that upward of 3500 people were out to attend and many of them who could not gain admittance to the theater attended an overflow meeting in Odd Fellows' hall. George H. Martin, secretary of the state board of education, presided and John T. Spera of East Cambridge was the principal speaker.

ENGLAND SENDS TROOPS TO INDIA

LONDON—A heavy draft on English home regiments for service in India was ordered by the war office today. The troops will be made ready to embark as soon as possible, as the threatened Indian uprising is believed to be imminent. Today's draft, with the heavy reinforcements that started last Wednesday, has reduced many of the home battalions and an additional call for recruits will be made soon.

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Bank references. Correspondence invited.

SYMPHONY HALL Sunday Evening, December 13, at 8 BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Pension Fund

MAX FIEDLER, CONDUCTOR. Program: "Les Preloides," Liszt; "Good Friday Spell," from "Parafal," and "Sigfried's Rhine Journey," Wagner; Suite, "Nut Cracker," Theme and Variations from Suite No. 3 and Overture "1812," Tchaikovsky. Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00, on sale.

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Leading Events in Athletic World — Baseball Magnates Meet

MANY CONTESTS FOR FRESHMEN ON PRATT FIELD

Department of Physical Education Does Much to Improve Health and Athletic Ability of Undergraduates.

VERY POPULAR IDEA

AMHERST, N. H.—There is probably no college in America where the freshmen take more interest in outdoor exercise than in the case at Amherst College. This college has often been called "the foster mother of physical training," and one can well appreciate the truth of this statement by making a visit to Pratt Field almost any day during the academic year.

On good days a hundred students in light athletic attire are busy on the field. There is no end of variety to the work, the whole hundred sometimes doing a quarter of a mile round the track and then breaking up into groups for jumping, hurdling, weight throwing and other diversions.

The figures of the department of physical education show an average gain in weight of about eight pounds as a result of the six weeks' course in outdoor athletics which the freshmen are required to take. There is also, it is said, a corresponding gain in lung capacity and a noticeable improvement generally.

Plan Has Run Five Years.
The plan is now in its fifth year at Amherst, and it has been found that the fun of it and the variety supply the attractiveness that does away with any irksomeness. There is something different from day to day. The first thing the freshmen know is it is good enough to take part in actual contests. Before the plan was in vogue the freshman class had won only one interclass athletic competition in 10 years. Since then it has won four out of five. All around development comes first, then specialization.

The chief recommendation of the plan is that it takes the form of play, the Amherst authorities say, and has nothing in the nature of formal gymnastic exercises. "Amherst aims to teach its students," says one interested in the work, "how by proper exercise and care of the body each day they may bear smilingly in the city the responsibilities which come to them when 50, 60, 70 or even 80 years old."

The surface of Pratt Field has been torn up during the past two weeks and new drains have been laid under the turf, to make the field dryer and especially to make the early baseball practice in the spring possible. "The surface of the diamond has been raised about six inches and rounded off, and the old drains extended and opened. The outfield also has been raised about four inches and the ground around the grand stand filled in wherever needed."

Hockey Most Attractive Now.
Just now hockey is the most popular sport, and practice for the team is under way in the gymnasium. A squad of 50 men has reported and the work consists of shooting in the cage and running on the indoor track. This will be continued until the rink is in shape to be used. The rink has been flooded and should be ready for use in a few days. The department of hygiene will rent lockers at the rink to all members of the student body. Backstops for hockey are being made and will be put into commission in a few days.

Amherst is fortunate in having a physical director as well versed in the needs of outdoor exercise as Richard Nelligan. Mr. Nelligan has been in charge of that department for many years, and he has not only succeeded in interesting many students in outdoor athletics, but he has met with much success in turning out strong teams. A few years ago he won fourth place in the intercollegiate track games with four men, a remarkable record for such a small college as Amherst.

Relay Men Training.
Captain McClure '10 has called out the relay candidates for winter work, and short runs around the campus are the program until the new outdoor board track, for which \$400 was appropriated, is put up. McClure is the only veteran, but Gray '12, the fast colored halfback this fall and Roberts '11 look good for places on the team. Among the candidates are: Mayo '09, Smith '09, Van Arken '09, Baldwin '10, Pinkett '11, F. Cary '11, Trendwell '11, Thompson '12 and Stuart '12.

H. A. A. PUBLISHES ATHLETIC BOOK

"The Pamphlet of Athletic Committee Regulations" has just been published by the Harvard Athletic Association. It is divided into six parts, as follows: 1. The Committee. 2. Rules of Eligibility. 3. Schedules and Games. 4. Captains and Managers. 5. Use of the "H. A. A." General Regulations. The pamphlet is free to all who may wish for a copy and may be had at the publication office in University Hall, Harvard yard.

The idea of the publication is to clear the students' minds on many of the points involved in the pamphlet, and thereby it is hoped that there will be less men barred from the different teams on account of poor standing in the college.

NEW YORK TEAMS BUSY AT HOCKEY

Athletic Clubs Actively Engaged in Practising for Big Matches of the Winter—St. Nicholas Strong.

NEW YORK—Now is a very busy time with the candidates for the hockey teams of the local clubs. Hockey is the principal athletic indoor amusement which the followers of sports have in this neighborhood, and the prospects are very bright that there will be some exceedingly fast teams playing this winter. The New York A. C., Wanderers, St. Nicholas and Crescent A. C. always have strong teams to contest for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League.

The outlook for a strong enough team at the New York A. C. to win the championship seems very good. Last year the team finished third with two victories and four defeats. It was made up of Strange, Williams, Brophy, Turner, White, Dillabough, Collican, Dalton, Conway and Captain Castleman. Its supporters will be much surprised if this year's team does not finish higher up in the standing than was the case a year ago.

The St. Nicholas team will be better equipped than ever. Kenneth Gordon has succeeded in getting several players out of last year's intercollegiate games, and they will be utilized in practice games until the unity of team work is apparent, when they will be put forward in the struggle for championship honors. The injury which Thompson received in the automobile race at Savannah will keep him out of the game until after the holidays, but his place will be taken by Larned, the tennis champion, who is now in fine form.

The Hockey Club expects to go into the championship series with several improvements in the line-up. A dozen new men have been in the practice games with the expectation of making the team. Bryant and Phillips, however, will be the forwards, and the centers and backs will be chosen from the new players. Captain Ellison will again be at goal. Last year the team did not win a single championship contest. Sheriff's decision not to play this season leaves the Crescent team weak, especially in view of the fact that Flynn and Liffiton have not yet appeared for practice and may not join the team. Manager McKenzie, however, says he will furnish a surprise when the season opens in several young college players who are trying for the team.

Max Hornebeck, captain of the Wanderers, is much elated over the acquisition of Gilmore, who last year helped to capture the championship of the Canadian Commercial League. In practice he has already shown form enough to insure him a place on the forward line with Garon, another new player, whom the Intercollegiate League developed last winter.

AMERICAN TEAM NOW HEADS LIST

By defeating the white team of the Bay State Whist Club at Holyoke last week the American Club team succeeded in increasing its lead in the race for the trophy presented by the commercial travelers. This gives American team six wins on the shield as compared with four for Pacific, three for East Hartford and two for Bay State. Fifteen wins are needed to get permanent possession.

The following players have an average of four or better in the Thursday evening tournament:

Player	Times Played	Score	Top Score	Avg.
J. D. Dunbar	8	44	3	5.50
C. A. Henry	8	37 1/2	4	4.68
C. L. Bacon	9	41	3	4.55
J. P. Richardson	9	39 1/2	3	4.39
R. H. Times	4	16 1/2	1	4.12

The following players have an average of 4 or better in the Saturday afternoon contests:

Player	Times Played	Score	Top Score	Avg.
W. R. Champney	9	9 1/2	1	0.50
J. M. Portal	2	11 1/2	1	5.75
Henry Curtis	9	44 1/2	2	4.94
J. E. Sunde	2	9 1/2	1	4.75
H. H. Ward	6	27 1/2	2	4.58
W. G. Moore	7	28 1/2	1	4.07
C. S. Waterhouse	1	4	1	4.00

TUFTS CHANGES BALL SCHEDULE

MEDFORD—Tufts varsity baseball team will not make a Maine trip this year but will visit New York instead. Manager Cousins is now busy completing the schedule, and games have already been arranged with Holy Cross, Bowdoin, University of Rochester, University of Maine, Manhattan and Amherst, at Medford, and games with West Point, Manhattan, University of Pennsylvania and Yale on the New York trip. A regular Vermont trip, taking in Dartmouth and two games with Vermont will also be made.

The varsity team has lost four men: Henry J. Roper '08, Francis J. Murry '08, Walter J. Goggin '08, and Albert W. Foss, D. '08. The members of the old team who will be on hand next season are: Capt. L. D. Priest '09, J. Sullivan '09, T. Atwood '10, M. Knight '10, E. Dustin '10, L. Hall '11, R. W. Dickinson '11, and W. J. McKenna '11.

Regular practice will begin in the cage in Goddard gymnasium soon after Christmas and the men who do not make the varsity team will have a chance on the second team, which plays a schedule of some 12 games with the leading high school teams in the vicinity.

BASEBALL MEN MAKING PLANS FOR NEXT SUMMER

Major and Minor League Magnates Holding Meetings in New York—Important Subjects Discussed.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

NEW YORK—All of the leading baseball magnates of both the major and minor leagues are now in this city, holding daily sessions and making their plans for the coming year. There are a number of very important subjects which are to come up this year, among them being the consideration of the demands which have been made by the American Association and Eastern League for better treatment at the hands of the big leagues.

Some action is also to be taken regarding the selling of tickets to the world's championship games. Much comment has been made over the fact that speculators secured a large quantity of the tickets to the last series and charges have even been made against President Murphy of the Chicago team that he worked with the speculators. It is probable that the national commission will decide to supervise the sale of tickets to future championship games.

The official program for the week is as follows:

Monday, Dec. 7.—Meeting of National Baseball Commission.
Tuesday, Dec. 8 (noon).—Meeting of National League Board of Directors at office of President Pulliam; 2 p. m., meeting of National League at Waldorf-Astoria hotel.
Wednesday, Dec. 9.—Meeting of American League Board of Directors in morning; meeting of league at Wolcott hotel at 2 p. m.
Thursday, Dec. 10 (probably).—Meeting of National Association of Baseball Writers.

CHESS POPULAR AT TECHNOLOGY

Varsity Team to Represent the University Against Other Colleges This Winter—Now Choosing the Candidates.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to be represented by a varsity chess team this year. A tournament which is to determine the make-up of the team, is now being conducted and great interest is shown by the contestants.

The chess team is a member of the Metropolitan Chess League, composed of teams about Greater Boston, but as Harvard and the Roxbury Club have withdrawn from the league, the chances are that it will be dissolved. If the league does not materialize, arrangements will be made for games with the teams of other schools and colleges games having already been arranged with Brown, Harvard and Phillips Andover.

A practice game has already been played with Harvard and lost by a score of 3 1/2 to 1 1/2. The men who represented Tech in this match were Schmidt, Mylchreest, Kaufman, Morrill, Gring and Bates. These men with Navarro and Everett are all promising candidates for the team.

BROWN SECURES PRIOR AS COACH

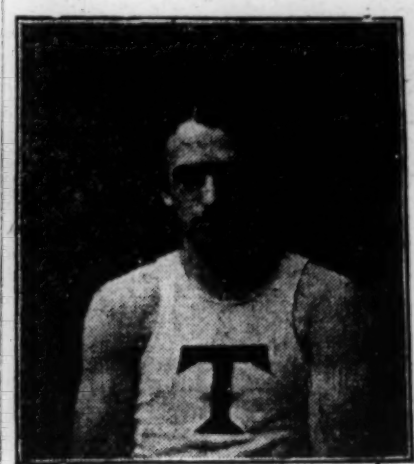
Ex-Football and Basketball Captain to Have Charge of 1909 Team—Harvard Was Negotiating With Him.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. D. Prior, captain of the 1908 football and basketball teams of Brown University, has been engaged to coach this year's basketball candidates. The Harvard Athletic Association had been carrying on negotiations with him, but no contract had been signed, and Dr. Fred W. Marvel closed the deal with him in behalf of the board of directors of the Brown Athletic Association on Saturday.

Practice is being held every evening, there being a large squad out for the first and second teams. Of last year's team there are Capt. Regnier and Swaffield, '10. Harrigan and Smith, '09; Caswell, Hennessey and N. Johnson, '10; Hill, McKay and Meckel, '11; Aspinwall, E. Adams, F. Briden, Dunn, Gilbert, Jubitz, Meljor, Scholze, Slade, Sprackling and Van der Leith, '12, are among the other candidates.

HAVERFORD TO PLAY SOCCER.
HAVERFORD, Pa.—Haverford has announced its soccer football schedule for next spring. It includes a game with Harvard at Cambridge March 2. Other games already arranged for are Pennsylvania, March 13; Columbia, March 20; Cornell, April 3, and Yale, April 10. This college has generally been strong at a style of football, and the outlook for a good team next spring is promising.

BROKE TECH EIGHT-MILE RECORD.



HAROLD H. HOWLAND, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '09.

HOWLAND MAKES NEW TECH RECORD

Covers the Eight-Mile Cross-Country Course Under Unfavorable Conditions in 45 Minutes and 23 Seconds.

Running under unfavorable conditions Harold H. Howland '09 broke the record for the Technology cross-country course Saturday afternoon. The course is 8 miles in length and is a hard one at best, and Howland's running was as good as has been seen round here in many years. The new time was 45 minutes and 23 seconds, 32 seconds better than the record established in 1904 by E. H. Lorenz. A feature of the run was the entry of Mr. Lorenz who was Tech's most famous distance man in his day, setting not only the eight mile record in 1904 of 46 minutes 55 seconds, but also leading the first Tech cross country team to defeat Harvard over the four-mile course, establishing another record which stood until Howland bettered it by a few seconds two years ago.

Howland finished in eighth place at the intercollegiate run at Princeton this fall, and was the first man to finish for Tech in the Tech-Harvard race, being second to Herbert Jacques of Harvard.

COACH BROOKE LOOKING AHEAD

Pennsylvania Football Teacher After a Punter to Replace Hollenbach Next Year—Trying Ramsdell.

PHILADELPHIA—Although the football season has just closed and it will be nine months before active training begins for next year, Coach George Brooke of the Pennsylvania eleven is busy developing a punter to take the place of Captain Hollenbach, who will graduate next June.

Two or three afternoons since the final contest on Franklin Field Coach Brooke has spent an hour instructing Ramsdell in punting. He has had his eye on the giant Texan all fall and his work at fullback on the scrub was of 'varsity caliber. With lots of hard punting practice he is expected to prove one of the most valuable men on the Penn team next fall.

Ramsdell entered the university last fall from the University of Texas, where he made quite a reputation for himself both as a football player and a track man. He is a sprinter of no mean ability, having a record for the century of 9.4 seconds. He came North last June to the Olympic trials held at Franklin Field, but was in very poor physical condition and was unable to win a place on the team. At the Jamestown exhibition championship games the Texan ran second to Cartmell in the fast time of 9.4 seconds. Ramsdell was very much impressed with the University of Pennsylvania and decided to come North to complete his course in engineering.

He is a wonderful fullback and the coaches were very much pleased with his work while on the scrub team. He is a huge fellow, weighing 190 pounds, and stands about 6 feet 2 inches in height, and is a wonderful runner in a broken field, being very hard to tackle.

NOVICE MEET FOR GYMNASTS

W. C. Bennett, Harvard '08, Has Presented a Cup to Be Contested for by Undergraduates in Five Events.

The 4th annual novice gymnastic meet for undergraduates will be held in the Heminway gymnasium, Cambridge, Wednesday, December 16, at 8 o'clock. Prizes are to be given to the winners in the following events: Horizontal bars, parallel bars, flying rings, side horse, tumbling and club swimming.

W. C. Bennett '08, captain of last year's varsity gymnastic team has presented a cup which is to be awarded to the contestant scoring the highest number of points in all the events.

SUGGESTS PLAN FOR STADIUM AT YALE BALL FIELD

C. E. Julin of Class of 1899 Outlines Proposition Whereby the Present Seating Difficulties Can Be Eliminated.

TO COST \$100,000

NEW HAVEN—Charles E. Julin, Yale, '89, proposes the erection of a stadium at New Haven for the use of the athletic teams of Yale University. Ever since the demand for tickets to the last Yale-Harvard game began, the poor facilities for handling such crowds as desire to witness these matches has caused much attention to the enlarging of the present seating capacity. Many plans have been proposed and the one by Mr. Julin is receiving much favorable comment.

He proposes to have it built on funds obtained by issuing bonds in a company organized for the purpose. This bond issue would be open to graduates of Yale and would be likely to bring forth a big subscription if the money dividend feature be eliminated. He believes that graduates of the university would consider a benefit in convenience and freedom from the annual worry a larger dividend than a small check written in figures.

Bonds for Graduates.
He proposes to offer to graduates of Yale subscription lists for bonds in denomination of \$100, redeemable in five tickets for each home championship game for 10 years, a face value of \$100. He believes that graduates subscribing to such a scheme would consider that the use of \$100 from the first year to the tenth would amply be repaid in freedom from the recurring worry over their applications. Each coupon should properly be a mortgage, as it were, upon a certain block of five seats in the specified section of the stand as shown on the bond.

On this plan, if 500 graduates subscribe \$100, that would bring in \$50,000 at once; were the number of subscribers 1000 persons, the sum realized would be \$100,000, on which there would be no fixed interest charge, but merely the lien upon 5000 seats for 10 years.

In case the stands cost \$300,000, one-third of the cost of construction would be met at once; another sum of equal proportions could possibly be taken from the surplus already available from the University Athletic Association's account, and the remainder, \$100,000, could be borrowed.

Another feature of such an arrangement as Mr. Julin proposes, would be that the general public would be given opportunity to come in and share with Yale the loyalty to the team.

CANNOT SAIL SENECA AGAIN

Canadian Yachtsmen Claim That Changes in Rules Make Old Defender Ineligible for This Year's Cup Races.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Because of a new ruling by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club on the standing of the fast sloop Seneca, which last year led the international races between the yachts of the Royal Canadian and the Rochester Yacht clubs, there has been a serious hitch in the arrangements for next year's races to be sailed off Charlotte.

The Canadian cup is held by the Rochester club, and it was prevented from going back to foreign shores last year by the beautiful work of the Seneca. According to the change in the rules, the Seneca is no longer eligible for the race, as she does not come within the restrictions, which have been very noticeably cut down.

The latest change will put the Seneca out of the 27-foot class, for which she was originally intended. The argument of the Canadians was that if they, according to the rules, were compelled to build a yacht to certain sailing restrictions the defending yacht should also be built to conform to the same rules.

The Rochester men thought that, having the Seneca to fall back on, that is if her present owner, Addison G. Hanan, was willing to let the yacht go to the lakes, they would not have to go to the expense of building a new boat and would thus save about \$8,000.

ST. LOUIS WANTS BROWN GAME.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis University has opened negotiations for a game with Brown University in this city next Thanksgiving day. The Carlisle Indians defeated St. Louis this year and will probably not make another post-season trip into the West. St. Louis has been anxious for some time to get the Providence team for a Thanksgiving day game, and two seasons ago offered Brown a chance to come West. The offer at that time was declined.

RALPH N. GOOD TO LEAD COLBY.

WATERVILLE, Me.—Ralph N. Good '10 has been re-elected captain of the varsity football team for 1909. He is one of the best athletes in college, being a member of the baseball and basketball teams as well as the eleven.

Notes From the Field of Sports

John Freeman, formerly outfielder for the Boston American league team, is trying to buy an interest in the Scranton team of the New York state league. When he first came to Boston he had a great reputation as a home-run hitter, leading the league his first year.

The new grounds which are being fitted out for the St. Louis National league baseball club will be among the largest in this country. They will be 640x500 feet and the seating capacity will be about 22,000.

A new baseball cage is being erected at Worcester for the Holy Cross team. It will be 80 feet long. In years past the pitchers have had to practise diagonally as the old building was not long enough to give the regulation pitching distance.

WILLIAMS MEN AT BASKETBALL

Class Teams Now Playing for Championship of College—Swimming Practice for Varsity Candidates.

WILLIAMSTOWN—Basketball teams representing the different classes at Williams are now busily engaged with their contests for the championship of the college. There have been a large number of candidates out trying for the teams and all four classes are represented by strong fives. Captain Morse, Nelson, Swain, Lawrence and Hopkins compose the senior team. Captain Westbrook, Smith, Thompson, Hurd and Hamilton make up the junior team. Captain Oakley, Radway, Hale, Dodd and Van Gordan are the members of the sophomore team and the freshman team is made up of Captain Wallace, Brown, Clark, O'Brien and Seeley.

Two contests have been played. One between the senior and the sophomores resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 21 to 20. The other game was won by the juniors over the freshmen by a score of 15 to 13. Both of these contests were hard fought and showed that the teams were very closely matched. Contests will be played each week with the final game taking place just before the Christmas recess.

Varsity Swimmers Getting in Shape.
The candidates for the swimming team are now busily engaged in getting into shape for the contests soon to take place with varsity teams of the other colleges. There are a number of last year's team in college and some promising material has reported from the freshman class. Captain Gould has charge of the men, and among the most promising ones are Larabee '10, Wright '12, Dana '11, Roper '11, Jamieson '12, B. von Witzleben '09, R. von Witzleben '11, Wadsworth '09, and Field '12, the latter having shown good speed at 80 yards. The prospect of having a New England Swimming Association for the championship of some of the larger New England colleges is attracting more attention to this sport here than ever before and prospects of having a strong team to represent Williams in such an association seem very bright.

Football Men Receive Letters.

The athletic council has awarded the varsity and freshman football letters and numerals. Captain Morse, Bargepole, Brown, Swain, Harter, Robb, Williams, Page, Brooks, Pratt, Stevens, Winter, Peterson and Rogers received the varsity letter. The class numerals were granted to the following freshmen: Captain Hogan, Hall, Brown, Linder, Kellogg, Field, Davis, Kaldenbach, Jamieson, Moriarty, Meares, R. Rogers, G. Rogers, Seligman, G. Rogers, Todd and Smith.

BASEBALL TRIP INCLUDES BROWN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The outlook for a strong baseball team at Bowdoin this spring seems very promising. There are a large number of last year's varsity team back in college and some of the new men give indications of filling the vacant positions satisfactorily. Plans are being made to take quite a trip and it is expected that games will be played with Brown, West Point, Princeton, Fordham and one or two other strong teams.

Of last year's team there are now in college, Captain Manter '09, 2b; Bower '09; c; Melade '09, 1b; Wandke '10, 3b; Lawless '11, 3b and r.f.; and Caldwell '11 c.f. There are a number of very promising men in the freshman class, including Abbott who is from Denver, Col., and is expected to make a strong varsity pitcher.

As yet no coach has been engaged, but it is hoped that John Irwin who has been very successful in past years will be able to take the position again. If he is not engaged, some other strong professional player will be hired.

Training has already begun for the track team candidates. A large number of men are out and a strong team is assured. Atwood '09 is captain this year and with Ballard will look after the 100 and 220-yard dashes. Edwards in the 120 and 220-yard hurdles, Deming and Burnham in the pole vault, Colbath and Slocum in the mile and two-mile runs, Warren in the weight events and Pennell in the high jump are expected to win points for their college in the coming meets. This year's team should make an excellent showing in the New England intercollegiate championships next May.

A meeting of the managers of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association will be held in New York, Jan. 2. The schedule for the year will then be decided upon.

The Pennsylvania division of the Military Athletic League of America is to hold a set of indoor games Dec. 11 and 12. It will be strictly a national guard affair, and most of the leading athletes belonging to the state regiments of the eastern states will take part.

Princeton must have a very strong hockey team this year to be able to defeat the strong Crescent Athletic Club team by a score of 3-2 in the opening game of the year. Princeton won the intercollegiate championship last year, registering four victories and no defeats.

WANTS TO PLAY NORTHERN TEAM

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.—The University of Virginia football team is trying to arrange a game with some northern college for next fall. The decisive victory over North Carolina University has turned the attention of the management and student body toward the northern teams that they may try their mettle against stronger elevens. They have an idea that the athletic teams of the South do not get the credit they deserve by reason of the fact that their playing is either local or with other teams, none of which meet the great teams of the North and therefore their star players do not come under the eye of the best critics. It is suggested that a game be scheduled either with Princeton or the Navy next fall. For some time in the past games were played with Pennsylvania, but were discontinued after four or five contests.

SWEENEY TO CAPTAIN HOLY CROSS

WORCESTER—Edward Sweeney of Charlotte has been elected captain of the 1909 Holy Cross football team. He is a junior and has played center on the varsity team for the past three years. J. J. Smith, '11, has been elected assistant manager of the team.



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NEW POSTAL RULE CHANGES OFFICE STATUS SLIGHTLY

Fourth-class Postmasters Had
Been Subjected of Late to
Very Little Political Pres-
sure.

ORDER IS AN UPLIFT

Large Number of Employees
Placed Under Civil Service
Control—Taft to Study
Some of Law's Workings.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's order placing fourth-class postmasters in states north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi under the civil service rules will not materially alter the custom which has prevailed as to this class of officials for several years. While Mr. Cortelyou was postmaster-general and Frank H. Hitchcock, who will serve in that position under Mr. Taft, was his first assistant, the President issued an order that postmasters, both fourth class and presidential, were thereafter not to be removed, except for cause. That order has remained in force until this day.

The members of the House, who formerly controlled the fourth class offices and filled them at will, chiefly with a view of rewarding political friends, at first were disposed to resent the President's interference with one of their sources of patronage, but on second thought they acquiesced, and the new system worked without a hitch thereafter. The new order of the President does not provide for any marked change so far as the appointments are concerned. Its chief importance lies in the fact that the names of all fourth-class postmasters will now be turned over to the civil service commission, which hereafter will have them in charge, and that vacancies will be filled from a list of eligibles.

Yielded Under Protest.
With the presidential offices there was for a time some trouble following the issue of the original order of several years ago, suggested by Mr. Cortelyou. At various points in the Middle West, among them Milwaukee and Chicago, the President was compelled to yield, but under protest, and permit good postmasters to be dismissed in order to make room for men whom the interested senators desired to favor. But this yielding has always been under protest. In the main, the President has stood his ground as to the presidential offices and is still doing so. Of course, as to the fourth-class offices, where the confirming power of the Senate is not called into play, his authority is supreme.

Members of Congress, it is urged here, are elected primarily for the purpose of making legislation for the government of the country, and they should be retained in office or retired therefrom in accordance with their records in that regard. It is good or bad. They should not be put up or down, it is urged, because of their inability to dispose of petty patronage in a way to satisfy some county or city boss. The President's order is therefore regarded as being in the interest of a general uplift, so far as the postoffice department is concerned.

Consulted Mr. Taft.
Mr. Taft, it is said on authority, was consulted by the President before this latest order was issued. It is said, further, that it is his intention as President to continue the order in effect and as rapidly as possible to extend it to the remainder of the states. There may be some difficulty in making such a plan work in the states of the solid South, for all civil service examinations being open both to white and colored persons, it is assumed the former would decline to take them. This might mean that colored men would qualify as fast as vacancies were to occur in southern postmasterhips, and in the end the cities and towns of the South might be served by colored postmasters almost exclusively. It is said to be the purpose of Mr. Taft while in the South this winter to make careful inquiries into this question. He is said to believe that it can be disposed of in a way to satisfy the South.

CITY BIDS TO BE ADVERTISED.

The suggestion of the finance commission that proposals be invited by public advertisement for all contract work or needed supplies of \$1000 or more in value has been accepted by Mayor Hibbard.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "The Third Degree."
COLONIAL, "The Great Divide."
MAJESTIC, "The Merry Widow and the Devil."
PARK, "Hook of Holland."
TREMONT, "The Merry Widow."
BOSTON, "The Heart of Maryland."
KEITH'S, Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE, "The Earl of Pawtucket."

AUSTRIA EXPECTED RANCOR OF ITALY

Vienna Regrets Roman Out-
break and Thinks Tittioni
and Iswolsky Came to an
Understanding.

VIENNA, Austria.—The news of anti-Austrian demonstrations in nearly all the larger cities of Italy, north and south, Alpine and maritime, causes no surprise here. When all the world is busy abusing Austria, how could they stay behind who for many years had a monopoly on anti-Austrian oratory? That the Italian government should have been so slow and seemingly reluctant to restrain the populace is much regretted here, at a time when the Italian foreign office was endeavoring to dampen the bellicose ardor of the Serbs and Montenegrins. This attitude of official Italy is another illustration of her present opportunist policy; it lends color to the persistent report that she has entered into a secret agreement with Russia for the counteracting of Austrian pressure on the Balkans. It is said that Iswolsky and Tittioni, at their recent meeting, came to a preliminary understanding and that the full agreement was drawn up and signed a few days ago.

Italy will need the unreserved backing of Russia should she ever put forward definite claims on Italian-speaking Istria and Dalmatia, not to mention Albania, for neither France nor England will readily consent to an all-Italian Adriatic. Furthermore, the national aspirations of the Serbs along the Adriatic cannot be brushed aside, and these people, though they look for the moment to Italy as their natural ally, will turn to the great Slav power and possibly England, at the final reckoning.

SULTAN HONORED BY YOUNG TURKS

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The recent Young Turk congress in Salonica did well to emphasize, in the first resolution passed, their determination to respect the Sultan's life and privileges. Abdul Hamid's attitude during and since the crisis is recognized as worthy of his reputation for unusual perspicacity and decision. He has adjusted himself with astounding facility to the changed order of things and he is generally believed sincere in his attitude because he has fully realized the permanence and inevitable course of democratic development in the Ottoman empire.

The reigning dynasty of Persia is Turkish and the Turkish clan of the Kadars occupies the same predominant position that the Osmanli occupy in the Turkish empire. But Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza was not born of a shrewd Armenian woman, as was the Sultan, and with the unmistakable Armenian cast of features inherited the proverbial craftiness of the race, which has made a first-class diplomat of him.

WIRELESS DEVICE WORKS KEYBOARD

BUENOS AYRES.—A young inventor, Hans Knudsen, recently gave a press demonstration of his unique wireless invention. Transmitting and receiving machines were placed in separate apartments and the operator proved the practicability of working a keyboard by wireless currents.

The invention is yet in the experimental stage, but from the inventor's demonstration it is evident that he will succeed in constructing an instrument by which wireless messages can be transmitted to any distance and directly reproduced on a typewriter attached to the receiver.

By means of a supplementary device, Mr. Knudsen will make it possible to apply the same process to the working of a linotype machine, and dealing with the invention from a journalist's point of view, he explained how a central transmitting station in the metropolis will be able to send to any number of provincial papers daily news to be reproduced either typewritten or set into type. A prominent feature of the invention is a special appliance for the protection of messages against tapping.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR SHREWD

LONDON.—Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Lord Mayor of London, is both a keen business man and a philanthropist, and looks much younger than his 51 years. His gestures are spontaneous, his ways winning and he pervades the atmosphere around him with confidence and cheerfulness. He has a resolute chin and his clear blue eyes behind his eyeglasses are expressive of great kindness and considerable shrewdness.

He was brought up in English private schools, but received part of his education in Paris at a school near the Arc de Triomphe, having for his tutor M. Blouet, better known as Max O'Rell. He started at work at 18 for his father's firm—railway, government and general printers and stationers, employing about 800 men. To learn the business he worked in the composing room, becoming a practical printer, and went successfully through all the departments. He liked the composing room best, for it afforded more scope for individual ability. In his official position he has a unique guide.

His father was Lord Mayor of London before him—30 years before—and he has his father's diary, which he reads for inspiration. Among other things he finds that his father used to dine out once or twice a week. Sir George's engagement book has entries that call on him to dine out eight months of his year of office.

Man Who May Be Premier of Canada



HON. ROBERT LAIRD BORD EN, K. C., M. P., D. C. L., LL. D.

Noted Canadian Who Directs the "Opposition" and Has Continuously a Seat in the Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Although representing the political minority in Canada, the "leader of the opposition," the Hon. Robert Laird Borden, K. C., M. P., D. C. L., LL. D., has continuously a seat in the Dominion Parliament and is actively engaged in the management of the country. This activity is largely shown by opposing the measures of the party in power when they conflict with the views of the "minority" he represents; but also in aiding the passage of bills endorsed by his party, whether or not they originate with his opponents.

The importance of his position is magnified by the fact that at any time a radical change in the political sentiment of the country may place him in the position of premier of the Dominion.

Gains Wide Political Knowledge.
While awaiting this possibility the opposition leader has the opportunity of gaining a wider political knowledge and the power to hold his party together—of watching the development of the country, and at any auspicious moment to formulate a platform sufficiently at variance with that of the ruling party to appeal to any restlessness under the administration of the existing governmental methods.

This opposition leadership devolved upon R. L. Borden in 1901, a time when the Conservative party was forced to acknowledge a most unexpected and undesired decadence. To strongly reorganize it and to introduce a renewed sense of vitality was the work expected of Mr. Borden when he accepted the nomination.

There has been visible improvement in the work of the party along some lines, in spite of the continued financial success of the Liberal administration in most of the provinces. The Conservative party gained about 15 seats at the last general elections. From this we may conclude that Mr. Borden is already to some extent fulfilling the expectations of his supporters.

As he is a comparatively young man and his political experience hardly yet matured (being 25 years less than that of the Liberal leader) the Conservatives may rationally hope for added proofs of his ability to regain the lost prestige of his party.

Chile Invites Latin Settlers.
SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—The Government has decided on an immigration policy which is bound to transform the entire country, especially the north where the great saltpetre mines are located. A large sum has been voted for the stimulation of immigration, mainly from Southern Europe, and a good-sized subsidy was granted to the "Lloyd Italiano del Pacifico".

Chile, in looking to Latin immigration for the development of her manifold resources, is following the example of the Argentine Republic whose prosperity is largely due to its thrifty North Italian and North Spanish elements.

It is noteworthy that the entire west coast of South America is suddenly waking up to the urgent necessity of a desirable stream of white immigration. It is highly significant that this movement coincides with the extraordinary activity displayed by Japan in order to open up commercial and political relations with South America, especially with a view to directing Japanese immigration to its sub-tropical and temperate territories. This continent has so rapidly come within the scope of the "yellow danger" that a prominent Chilean paper recently prophesied that at no distant day Chile would have to invoke the aid of the United States in order to prevent the complete orientalization of the west coast of South America.

Salem Is Saved From Fire Peril.
SALEM, Mass.—Heroic work by the entire department of this city prevented a serious conflagration this morning. The blaze started in a storage oil warehouse on Derby wharf and showers of sparks from it soon started fires in several nearby structures. As the fire made headway help was summoned from Beverly, Marblehead and Peabody.

The warehouse, which was a total loss, was owned by the Boston & Northern Street Railway company and was nearly 100 years old.

The high wind tore the shingles from the building, scattering them in burning brands all over the lower end of the town. Fires broke out all the way from Derby wharf to Town House square. Two alarms were sent in.

The attention of the department was directed all through the lower end of the town to putting out the small roof fires.

The fire was one of the most spectacular ever seen in Salem. The loss will be about \$4000.

WIRELESS SYSTEM WILL BE ADOPTED IN PACIFIC ISLES

Proposition to Establish Modern Telegraph Stations, for Communication Between Ocean Groups.

GOVERNMENTS AID

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—It is proposed to establish among the scattered islands of the South Pacific Ocean a system of wireless telegraphy, connecting nearly every group of islands with apparatus which will perform wonders in furthering the business interests of the system.

It is proposed to include in this system the commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji, the New Hebrides, the Solomon, Samoa, Cook, Society and Marquesa Islands. There is, however, nothing to indicate that the plan, if successful, will not eventually include the Philippines, Borneo, Java and Sumatra, and in fact all the important insular and mainland territories contiguous to the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Governments Interested.
It is expected that the various governments having possessions in these waters will aid in the establishment of the proposed system. Negotiations already under way give evidence that the success of the venture may well be considered assured.

The capitalists interested in the extensive phosphate deposits on Ocean and Pleasant Islands of the Gilbert group and in the new works about to be established on the island of Makatea of the Tuamotu Archipelago are back of the movement which is understood to have sufficient financial strength to carry the undertaking to a successful climax.

Cables Far Off.
The French colony of Tahiti and its dependencies are no less interested in the success of the negotiations than are their neighboring English-speaking communities. The nearest available ocean cable office to Tahiti is at this port, 2,250 miles distant, the steamship from Auckland arriving at Papeete once every 28 days and direct communication by steamship with San Francisco, 3,658 miles distant, being had once in every 36 days.

Other groups of islands far off the well established routes of travel are equally interested in the establishment of this system, which means so much to the inhabitants of these widely separated archipelagos.

The Pacific Islands Radio-Telegraph Company is the name of the proposed enterprise, whose capital is reported to be \$340,000, of which the owners of the phosphate interests have subscribed \$50,000. At the outset the radial system will probably consist of 10 or 12 circles, the largest having a radius of 1,250 miles, and requiring for each station an engine of 60 horsepower.

NEW MAGAZINE IN BUENOS AYRES

BUENOS AYRES.—A Protestant magazine, "El Protestante," was recently founded here and is evidently called to rise to great importance. There is a vast field in this republic and the workers are few.

The first two issues of the magazine contain most interesting data and notes on church work and the progress of evangelization, not only in Buenos Ayres but La Plata, Palermo and other centers.

Protestant church work in this republic is mainly in the hands of English and Americans.

HARVARD'S GOLD HUNTERS MISS IT

NEW YORK.—The four treasure seekers of Harvard University have returned from Kingston, Jamaica, on the steamer Admiral Dewey, empty-handed. After the first chartered vessel, the old-timer racer Mayflower, was abandoned, the men set out again on their mission, which was to recover the gold sunk in a Spanish galleon off the coast of Jamaica.

They cruised in the schooner Sea Gull, returning to Kingston Nov. 30. The prize hunters are Stephen Noyes, Harvard, '03; H. L. Corbett, '03; "Buck" Harrison, '04, and Roger Derby, '05.

They said tonight that, with the assistance of two divers, they had located several wrecks, presumably including that of the valuable galleon, but the hulls were buried so deep beneath the sand of the ocean bottom that a satisfactory explanation was impossible.

GEN. FITZ DIES ON BRIDGE.

SALEM, Mass.—When a wharf fire was at its height this morning Gen. Andrew Fitz died on Union bridge after having run very fast to the scene of the blaze. Gen. Fitz rose from the racks of the second corps of Cadets and served in various positions until he was retired at his own request about a year ago, as a brigadier general.

WESTINGHOUSE WEDDING WAITS.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The Westinghouse interests have announced that the wedding of George Westinghouse, Jr., which was to have taken place in England December 10, has again been postponed, because of the indisposition of young Westinghouse, whose physicians will not permit him to sail for England.

THREE COMPLETE LIBRARIES IN ONE

State, War and Navy Building Contains Oldest and Rarest Collection of Documents in United States.

WASHINGTON.—Three of the oldest and most complete libraries in the United States are to be found here under one roof, in the State, War and Navy building, and are the archives of those departments.

That of the state department is the best known. Here is kept the original draft of the declaration of independence as well as the original signed copy of that instrument, the articles of confederation and the constitution of the United States.

Declaration of Independence.
The original draft of the declaration of independence is on exhibition, but the original signed copy is not, nor are the constitution or the articles of confederation. The original draft is in Jefferson's handwriting, and corrections can be seen made by Franklin and Adams. Here likewise are kept all original acts of Congress, all treaties to which the United States is a signatory, proclamations and executive orders and all documents relating to various claims, commission arbitrations and boundary surveys.

Founded by Jefferson.
This library was founded by Jefferson in 1780 and consists of 65,000 volumes and 2,500 pamphlets, and until recently it was the custodian of the papers and journals of the Continental Congress, and the papers of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and others, which have all been transferred, by executive order, to the library of Congress.

Some of the rarest volumes in Washington are to be found in the navy department library, which contains 40,000 books and 5,000 pictures and engravings. A noble collection of old engravings is comprised in the naval archives, including a picture of every naval vessel that ever flew the Stars and Stripes.

RETURNS MONEY GIVEN HIM IN AID

A check for \$50 has been received by Max Mitchell, superintendent of the Federated Jewish Charities, from Wolf Leventhal, a tailor, who lost his business in the Chelsea fire of last April. Soon after the fire he was aided to the extent of \$50 and at the time he promised to repay the amount. Last week his insurance was settled, and although the total amount left him was small, he immediately instructed his attorneys to send \$50 to Mr. Mitchell.

The check will be sent to J. J. Storow, chairman of the Chelsea relief committee, to go back to the Chelsea relief fund.

London's Latest in Leather

LADIES' CARD CASES—Colored Morocco—	\$3.00
MONEY POCKETS—To wear around the waist—Tan—Gray	4.25
WRITING TABLETS—Colored Morocco—Ink, Pen, Pencil, Pockets for Stationery	4.50
RING BOXES—Colored Morocco, Velvet Lined With Ring Stick for different sizes	5.50
STATIONERY BASKET—Large Size—Lock and Key—Pigskin	12.25
MAIL BOXES—All Leather or Willow and Leather—Lock and Key	16.50
WINDSOR BAG—Grain Cow Hide—Hand Sewn—Linen Lined—16 inches	17.00
AFTER DINNER COFFEE SETS	20.75

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STUDENTS LEARN NEW METHODS TO DEFRAY EXPENSES

Harvard Man Paid Way Through Law School by Stenography and Is Now Adviser to Potentate.

GIRL LINOTYPERS.

It would be a source of surprise to many to know the varied and resourceful methods which students resort to in order to earn their way through colleges. Work that would be considered so menial in the commercial world as to un-estate a man, is a badge of honor when done to defray one's college expenses. Frequently the proximity of a college is a valuable asset to farmers, tradespeople and others needing a reliable supply of labor at various times.

At Harvard the task of bringing efficient student help into touch with those who have work to be done has been systematized, and surprising versatility has been discovered in the student body. Stenography, tutoring, clerical work in the various university offices, cataloging books in the libraries, ushering in theaters, assisting local dramatic societies, doing "chores" for professors and others, translating, acting as court interpreters in old cases, serving as salesmen in Boston stores during holiday rush times, all have aided worthy and alert students to defray otherwise hopeless college expenses. The example is still held up of a Harvard man who paid his way through the law school by stenography and tutoring. He passed from an assistant professorship to a secretary's position under an Asiatic potentate, and by studying the needs of the state became the potentate's foreign adviser, which means the "power behind the throne." In all the state colleges work is provided for a large class of students, college farms, market-gardens, greenhouses and experiment stations being carried on largely by means of student labor.

Girls Run Linotypes.
In many western college communities, where relations between "town and gown" are decidedly democratic, students often carry nearly a full course in the university, at the same time holding a not too difficult office position.

In Chicago, when linotype machines were first introduced, a number of girl students from the University of Chicago made excellent pay by working a few hours a day as operators of the machines. In these days of myriad automobiles, student chauffeurs are not unknown, while private secretarieships, faithfully administered in college days, have led more than one earnest student to the halls of legislation or to the labyrinthine paths of diplomacy.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

FOREIGN

CAPE HAYTIE, Hayti.—General Leconte, minister of the interior, returned to his home today under heavy guard.

LONDON, Eng.—The Irish estates of the Duke of Manchester have been sold to the occupying tenants for \$1,047,195.

LONDON.—A copy of the King Charles I. Cambridge Bible has been bought by J. Pierpont Morgan for \$5000.

PEKIN, China.—The Americans in the Yang Tse-Kiang district are indignant at the removal of the gunboat protection.

BERLIN.—Miss Geraldine Farrar has denied again through local newspapers that she is to marry Signor Scotti, the grand opera baritone.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti.—General Antoine Simon, commander-in-chief of the revolutionists, has proclaimed himself President.

TEHERAN, Turkey.—Proclamations of the secret revolutionary organization have been posted, condemning the Shah to death for violation of the constitution.

CANFRANC, Spain.—Ceremonies in connection with the building of the trans-Pyrenean tunnel were attended by the minister of public works and a big crowd.

PARIS.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles will leave here in a few days for an extended automobile tour through French possessions in Africa.

PARIS.—President Castro of Venezuela is expected to leave here for his ignominious expulsion from that country of the French charge d'affaires in January, 1909.

ROTTERDAM.—It is said here that the Dutch naval display of Venezuela is intended to remove the Venezuelan war vessels and prevent the transportation of Venezuelan troops to Curacao.

INDUSTRIES BUSY IN NEW ENGLAND

Pawtucket (R. I.) Weaving Company to Build An Addition to Plant, Making It World's Largest Factory.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The Royal Weaving Company, manufacturers of cotton back plush goods, is to build an addition to its plant in the Dartington district soon, which will make the mill the largest one in the world.

WATERVILLE, Me.—The cotton mills have all resumed work, there now being a sufficient supply of water to operate all branches.

GARDNER, Mass.—The world's largest chair factory will go on full time today. The employees number some 1600.

EAST WEYMOUTH, Mass.—The new plant of the George E. Keith Company of Brockton will be dedicated this evening and about 800 people will be given work on Wednesday, the starting of the new plant.

WINCHENDON, Mass.—The plant of M. E. Converse & Son, the largest toy factory in the world, will add 350 additional hands when it opens in the morning.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Evidence that a wave of prosperity has struck the Erie railroad is shown by the fact that it has opened six new towers, employed 20 additional telegraph operators, 40 brakemen and raised 16 flagmen to conductors.

SUNDAY PAPER NEAR SOUTH POLE

BUENOS-AYRES, Argentine Rep.—El Antartico is the appropriate name of a newspaper published in Rio Gallegos at the southern extremity of South America, near the Antarctic circle. It is a Sunday paper of four pages and very ambitious. The last number to hand, dated Oct. 18, contains a leader dealing with the shortcomings of His Excellency the Governor of the territory, in a manner worthy of a great daily.

The most interesting feature is a little notice reminding us painfully of the handicaps of south polar newspaper production; it regrets that "as our printer was ill the paper had to be issued with a number of typographical errors."

BEST OF BOOKS IS HOLY BIBLE

United States Senator Beveridge holds a high estimate of the Bible. In a lecture given in Chicago, he said: "When in search of good reading matter turn to the Bible."

"When in need of hard, material advice on hard, material subjects, turn to the Bible."

"When in search of existing tales of battle, of tales of love, of tales of the goodness of humanity, always turn to the Bible."

"No stories published in the magazines have such gripping interest as the stories of the Bible. Purely as a volume of entertainment, I have often wondered that the Bible is not more widely read. Like other gifts of God, it is so common that we fail to appreciate it."

DOMESTIC

WATERVILLE, Me.—The cotton mills here are running day and night.

WASHINGTON.—The Pacific fleet is off Salina Cruz, Mexico, south bound for San Salvador.

WORCESTER, Mass.—A rear-end collision on the Worcester street railway has injured several people.

MILFORD, Mass.—Captain William G. Pond has been appointed a member of the staff of Governor-elect Draper.

LYNN, Mass.—The no-license meeting here Sunday was the largest ever held in this city. There were 3,500 present.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—An auto struck a culvert injuring three men one of whom, Archibald J. Taylor, has died.

NORTH EASTON, Mass.—Two girls, Ethel and Martha Anderson, broke through thin ice and were drowned.

DULUTH, Minn.—The steel freighter D. M. Gleason is thought to have gone down in a Lake Superior gale.

AUSTIN, Tex.—William J. Bryan and wife are in this city as the guests of Governor and Mrs. T. M. Campbell.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The Royal Weaving Company is preparing to build two new mills, which will employ 800 men.

WASHINGTON.—The American National Red Cross will reelect President-elect Taft to the presidency of the society tomorrow.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Freezing of the supply streams of the Androscoggin has reduced the river to the lowest point in its history.

SCRANTON, Pa.—The number of freight cars on the Erie railroad has been increased one-third to care for the increased traffic.

CHATHAM, Mass.—The revenue cutter Acushnet picked up the disabled schooner Brigadier off here and started to the westward with her.

NEWTON, Mass.—Eleven dogs have been shot here lately on account of not being properly muzzled. Strap muzzles are not considered efficient.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The annual report of the National Ginners' Association shows a total of 11,064,000 bales of cotton ginned up to Dec. 1.

NEW YORK.—Gold medals valued at \$7000 each are to be presented by the Aero Club to Orville and Wilbur Wright upon their return to America.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dr. Cyrus Northrop will retire from the presidency of the University of Minnesota at the close of the present college year.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The military funeral of Admiral Coghlan will be held in Washington on Wednesday, with interment in Arlington cemetery.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—The Methodist church has suffered a \$7000 fire loss. The congregation marched out during the burning and no one was injured.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt.—It is reported that haymaking has taken place in this vicinity during the past few days. The first such record for December.

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Mrs. Isabella Russell, daughter of the late Henry Wells Clapp, and a prominent society leader of this place died Sunday evening, aged 60 years.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Rev. Oscar F. Maurer of Great Barrington, Mass., has accepted a call to succeed the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth here, who retired last July.

NEWARK, N. J.—Deep-water navigation through the Passaic river is now an established fact. For the first time in history a heavy draft vessel came up the river today.

NEW YORK.—The French liner La Touraine when about 400 miles east of Sandy Hook found a United States navy barge afire. The boat had apparently been abandoned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. Audrey R. Goldey, who disappeared with her two children late in October, has been brought back to her home by her husband who found her in West Virginia.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—When the temperature here fell to five degrees below zero, the water power was cut off from the electric light plant and the city kept in darkness for five hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The United States army transport Buford left here for Manila with \$1,300,000 in new silver pesos and \$800 worth of pennies for circulation in the Philippines.

SEEDS TO BE TESTED.

A seed testing laboratory is being installed in the Department of Agronomy of the University of Missouri by the United States Department of Agriculture for the testing of all kinds of seeds used by the farmers of Missouri. Seed samples will be carefully examined in the laboratory, compared with other types and then planted in germinating pots and the growth carefully watched. A complete report will be made to the farmers who send on samples.

HEALING POWER OF CHRIST JESUS MANIFEST TODAY

Rev. A. Z. Conrad in Sermon Declares that the Saviour Claimed Power to Control So-Called Natural Forces.

CHRISTIANITY'S BASE

"Jesus claimed power over all manner of disease and the power to restore the dead to life, and demonstrated his power thus leading the people to believe at the grave of Lazarus that he was the Lord of Life," said the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, in the second of his series of sermons on "The Claims of Jesus Christ for Himself."

Dr. Conrad further said: "Jesus positively claimed the power to control natural forces. He claimed power to work miracles and demonstrated that power in what he allowed the people to believe was miraculous."

"He claimed supernatural wisdom and repeatedly substantiated his claim by revealing the unspoken thought of those who approached him. He claimed a supernatural power over evil in all of its most malignant manifestations and assumed to substantiate the claim by evicting demons."

"He claimed a supernatural knowledge of the Father's will and an immediate knowledge of the Father not possessed by humanity or even by the angels."

"No man knoweth the Father but the Son and he to whom the Son shall reveal Him." He claimed identity of essential being with the Father and this was the very claim which brought opposition to a culmination and ultimately carried him to the cross.

"He claimed to be the fulfillment of every prophetic declaration regarding the Messiah and that he possessed all the qualities of the true prophet. He claimed every priestly function and deliberately announced his own sacrifice."

"Upon the truth of these claims rests the whole Christian structure. There is no getting away from these claims of Jesus without doing violence to the clearest meaning of language and ignoring every true law of interpretation."

"Every claim is having vindication and justification in the work of Jesus Christ in the world today. We have historic fact. We have present day demonstration. Jesus is the world's way, truth and life."

FUTURE AMERICA IDEAL IS SHOWN

No Jails, Poorhouses or Saloons Predicts Brooklyn Pastor in Address at Boston—Immigrants Praised.

Pointing out "the future America" with 200 states, thriving communities, with happiness, content and therefore not a jail a poorhouse or a saloon, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight H.P. of Brooklyn, N. Y. interested an audience of 2000 in Tremont theater. The meeting was under the auspices of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. State Treasurer A. B. Chapin presided.

"One of the greatest problems that you will face is the result of over 1,000,000 people coming here from the old world every year," said Dr. H.P. in his address on "The America of Today and Tomorrow."

Immigrants Create Wealth.

"We created last year \$13,500,000,000 of wealth in this country. And yet our greatest wealth did not come through that tremendous amount of property. Our greatest wealth came last year through 1,000,000 men and women, who came to us from across the water, and who are worth to us \$23,000,000,000."

"Do you know that only the best of them are coming?" the speaker continued. "Don't say that we don't want these immigrants. What we want is 10,000,000 of immigrants for the sandy desert states of the middle West. And you ought to stand for them and you ought to know why you stand for them. You need 20,000,000 of them for the state of Texas. Then you'd have enough people out there to buy the products of your factories."

Take Word Trip to the West.

To make the... see it, Dr. Hill's had, by his word necromancy, taken them across the vast plains of Texas, up through the wheat fields of the middle West to the gold fields and fallow lands of Alaska, pointing out the resources and the opportunities that lie waiting at every hand.

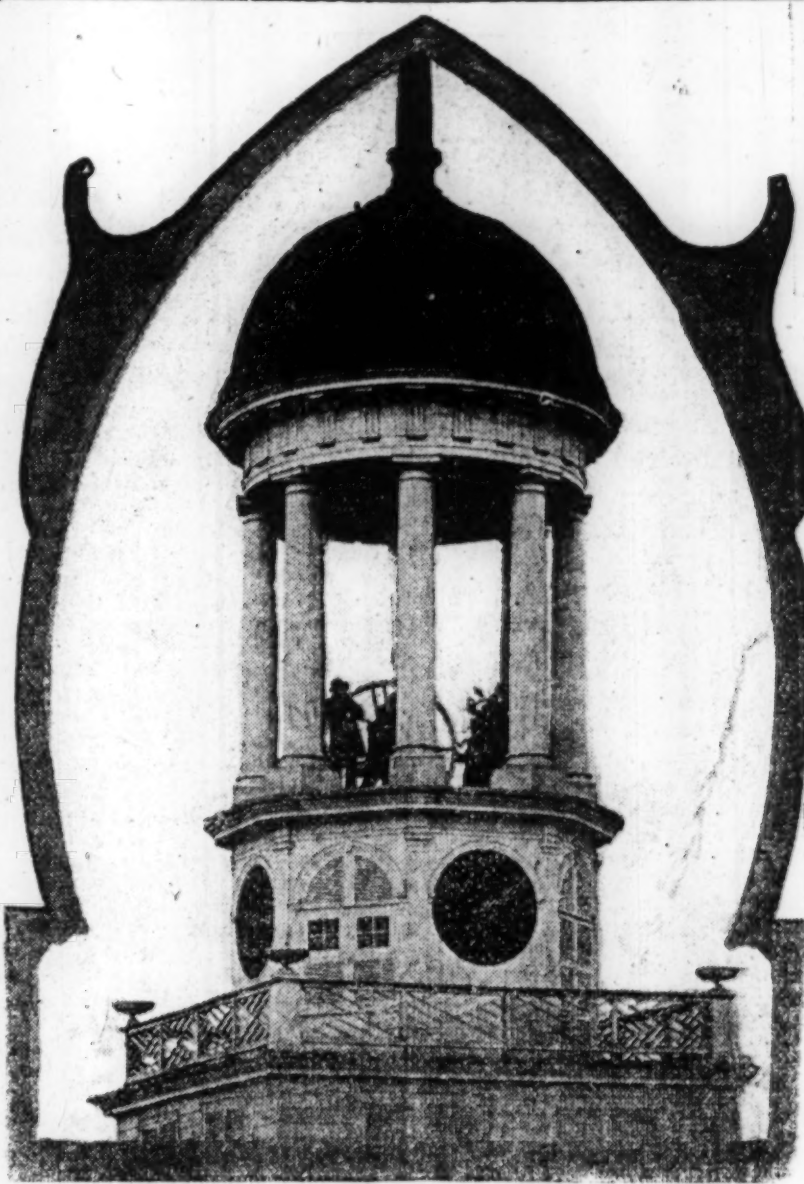
"You've got to go West before you can realize the immensity of the country we are living in and its unparalleled resources."

"You young men talk about the opportunities your fathers had," continued the speaker. "Your fathers didn't have the ghost of the chance you have. In a few more months the Panama canal will be finished, and the economic center of the world will have been changed. Great thriving communities will spring up along the Mississippi, each with its one or two million inhabitants."

KILLED WHEN AUTO OVERTURNS.

BURLINGTON Vt.—Archibald J. Taylor, aged 45 years, of this city, was killed and two other men critically injured on South Willard street Sunday. The automobile struck a culvert and overturned.

Belfry Where Hymns Are Played on Horns



MORAVIAN CHURCH BUILT IN 1803 IN BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA. Picture shows trombonists playing resurrection music on Easter morning.

Every visitor to the little town of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, situated in the Lehigh Valley, is struck by its quaint foreign appearance, the peculiar dialect that most of the people speak, and the many interesting old houses still in existence.

Here is the home of the Moravian Church, and great honor is due to those who have been so loyal to its teachings. It was established on the arrival of Count Zinzendorf in Bethlehem in 1741, and one of the most unique customs is here observed in the use of the trombones in the choir. Should you reach Bethlehem on the evening of a festival you would be awakened in the morning by the low minor music of the trombones as they are played to usher in a new day, and with feelings akin to awe you lie and listen to music played as it is in no other town in America; as the tones vibrate through the valley, you are charmed by the novel experience.

The trombones are made in Menkirchen, Germany, and four different sizes are used, soprano, alto, basso and tenor. The two small ones have trumpet tones. The trombone produces a peculiarly solemn effect when played and was originally selected as the symbol of the last trumpet and on that account has held its place. When a death occurs it is announced by these instruments being played and the air used is in strict conformity to a rule established by the church so any one familiar with them can at once tell to which class or choir the deceased belonged. The love feast on Christmas eve for the babes of the town is most interesting.

The trombone choir begins the service and again at 6 o'clock when the older children come to the ceremony of lighting the candles. The church is darkened and a door on either side of the pulpit is opened and ushers enter bearing trays of lighted candles made of beeswax and put in little staves and a presby goes from pew to pew giving a candle to each child. The beautifully decorated church, lowered lights and fragrant candles make an impressive ceremony.

On Easter morning the service would be robbed of much of its beauty and association if the trombones were excluded from their important part of the celebration.

About three o'clock in the morning the principal streets are visited by the choir to awaken the congregation; at 4 the choir plays from the belfry. Long before the service begins, 5 o'clock, the church is filled to overflowing by the congregation and visitors. The Easter morning litany is used. When the words are spoken "Glory be to Him who is the Resurrection," the congregation is dismissed to reassemble at the graveyard. Instrumentalists, choir, clergy and laity form a procession and all join in the service which is finished as the glorious Easter sun arises.

NEW PEACE PACT IN CHINATOWN SEES BLENDING OF THE AMERICAS

San Francisco Orientals Supplanting Old Jarring Factions With a Solidified Organization.

SAN FRANCISCO—Chinatown has developed a new genius. Highlander warfare, long battles, attacks by hatchet-men and the historic feuds of rival societies are to become a thing of the past. One general society has spread its mantle over the new Chinatown, which has risen from the ashes of the old one, and its mission is to bring peace to the hitherto jarring elements.

It has taken the place of the famous Six Companies, which have gone to take their appointed niche in the halls of oblivion, while the new organization occupies their former headquarters.

Out of the wars of the Sam Yups and the See Yups has arisen this "peace society," the name of which, translated, means the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. There have been peace pacts patched up before, but nothing with prestige such as this movement has.

Banquet of Peace Trust.

When the Sam Yups society was divided into two hostile camps over a peace pact with its foes, the new organization, grasping its opportunities with true Chinese diplomacy, gave a banquet to which the two jarring factions were hidden, each unbeknown to the other.

Across the teeming banquet board, one of the most potent engines of Chinese strategy, a current of goodwill was started that has involved the leading figures of Chinatown. The officers of the "peace trust" make their boast that every Chinese society in California is under their protection.

Fire Broke Evil Power.

The disaster of 1906, which wiped out old Chinatown as well as the greater part of the city, broke the power of some of the worst elements among the Chinese population.

PRESERVATION OF RICHES OF PENNSYLVANIA

Extravagance and Wastefulness of Water and Forests Are Reported Suppressed by Officials of the State.

FIGHT WOOD FIRES

HARRISBURG, Pa.—In the nation wide movement for the conservation of natural resources, Pennsylvania occupies a prominent place. Through its department of forestry and its state water supply commission this state has made substantial progress toward the suppression of extravagant and wasteful practices which threatened serious consequences to future generations.

Since 1901 the state forestry department has been purchasing idle land and converting it into forest reserves, until today the state owns and cares for 816,412 acres of woodland, with 100,000 additional acres in process of acquisition.

The forestry department is authorized to continue its purchases to the extent of \$300,000 a year.

That its reserves may be properly cared for, the state has established on its Mont Alto reserve a forestry academy, where young men are educated as foresters free of charge and assured of permanent employment on the state reserves. The three-year course of study at the academy includes such branches as field botany, surveying, geology, chemistry, zoology, "ranging" and "fire drill."

Plant Nursery Stock.

Where the natural growth on the state land is not sufficient to provide the best results in the way of reforestation, nursery stock is planted, and for this purpose the department maintains extensive nurseries at several of the larger reserves, where hundreds of thousands of suitable trees are propagated, and, as rapidly as possible, transplanted throughout the reserves.

Roads and fire lanes are cut through the reserves so as to permit of prompt concentration of men and apparatus where needed for the suppression of fires. In the extensive forest fires of the past few months the state foresters and rangers performed valuable service in checking the spread of the flames.

In the management of the Pennsylvania forest reserves, the methods successfully employed in Europe, especially in Germany, are used as far as practicable. The work is under the supervision of Commissioner of Forestry Robert S. Conklin, who succeeded Dr. John T. Rothrock, the originator of the state forestry enterprise in Pennsylvania. An advisory commission consists of Dr. Rothrock, John Fulton, Mira L. Dock and S. B. Elliott.

Conserve Water Supply.

While reforestation is expected eventually to restore to a large extent the regular flow of the streams of Pennsylvania, a direct effort toward the conservation of water supplies is being made through the state water supply commission, which was created in 1905, with authority to supervise the issuing of charters for water companies and to pass upon applications for permission to place dams or other obstructions in streams.

This commission was created as a result of the discovery that private corporations were appropriating water rights throughout the state so rapidly as to interfere with the development of the supplies of growing towns and cities. Furthermore, it was found that various water-power operations were being planned without regard to the consequences of obstructing and diverting the course of streams and rivers.

All water supply and power companies are now under the supervision of this commission, and no charters can be granted or extensions or enlargements made which in the opinion of the commission would interfere with the present or future needs of municipalities. The promiscuous dumping of iron furnace slag and other factory refuse over the banks of streams has been stopped.

Plan Storage Basins.

The commission also is making a study of the flood flow of the rivers of the state with a view to devising a practicable system of storage basins that will reduce the volume of flood waters which, in the past 10 years, have cost the state an average of \$400,000 a year for the single item of repairs to bridges. As this represents the interest on \$10,000,000 and is but a small portion of the annual flood loss, the commission believes a large amount of money could be profitably expended on reservoirs to hold back the flow of the principal streams in the freshest seasons.

The state water supply commission consists of Commissioner of Forestry Robert S. Conklin and Commissioner of Health Samuel G. Dixon, by virtue of their offices, and John Birkinbine, chairman; Henry M. Brackenridge, vice-chairman, and Thomas J. Lynch, secretary, by appointment of the Governor.

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Contributions on Topics of Interest
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LOVE MEETS ALL NEEDS

PERHAPS no other sentence in modern religious literature has come to mean so much to so many people as the following, from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy: "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need" (p. 494). It comes as a revelation of Love's essential nature, as well as of Love's infinite provision for the whole creation. It has been a message of good news to "the poor," as well as to "the poor in spirit." It has helped the poor and the discouraged to turn away from their paralyzing and poverty-producing dreads and fears to the grateful remembrance of their blessings, to a hopeful outlook upon the future, and to the fruitful opportunities and active duties of the present. It has made it easier for those who have most to share with those who have least. The majority of men would prefer to share rather than to hoard were their faith in the future what it should be, and would be if they only knew and remembered, as Mrs. Eddy goes on to say, that "in every hour, divine Love supplies all good." All men get their greatest happiness from being the agents of God for giving or reflecting the unsearchable riches and the inexhaustible bounty of His substance, His wisdom, and His love, and it only requires true vision to see that the just, the meek, the generous, and the loving—instead of the unjust, the proud, the stingy, and the selfish—inheritor the earth.

While it is good to have our eyes opened to the truth that love and loving activities on our part (which are inspirations and reflections of divine Love) meet all of our lower needs,—good because it is true and good because it gives us a better attitude towards the lowest as well as the highest things of life,—it is still better to know that divine Love has made and is always revealing every provision for our growth and higher welfare at every stage and state of our being. Love is the perfect educator, as well as the perfect provider, and Love reflected gives the environment where we can best grow and turn everything to the best account. All of us are permitted and inspired, and finally forced if we will not be lovingly led, to do the work that we can do best, the work which is best for the whole universe as well as for ourselves.

Love brings us the friends and the comrades, as well as the teachers and helpers, that we most need. It makes our education in the universe much more than a preparation for life; it makes it a vital and desirable part of the one and only real and eternal life; that is, the life of love. It gives conscious health, harmony, joy, wisdom, and perfection to our sense of life.

The corollaries of these most comforting religious truths, that "God is love" and that "to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good" (Science and Health, p. 494), are that we should love God, divine Love, with all the faculties, capabilities, and resources of our being, and the creations and manifestations of Love as ourselves, and even as a part of our larger and better selves. Indeed, love is not only the highest duty that we owe to Love and to Love's creation, it is also the deepest necessity, the greatest activity, and the greatest privilege of our life, and being. To love is to live; not to love, as well as to hate, is death. Life without love is a living death, and only those who have learned to love have awakened to real life.

Divine Love not only supplies all good, but is all good. Love is the highest good, as well as the inspiration and source of all good. To be conscious of Love as All-in-all, and to know that Love supplies all good, and be impelled by Love to have good will for everybody, and everything, and to express Love in the best ways that one can—this is the highest good of life. To love is not only the way to enter into heaven, it is also the way to bring heaven to earth, to human experience. It gives the realization as well as the vision of the new heavens and the new earth. Indeed, the consciousness and expression of divine Love is heaven, and through our identification with Love and our manifestation of Love's attributes and qualities we enter into the only true harmony or heaven here or elsewhere.

The highest gift of Love is the ability to love.—It is through this that we know God and become conscious that He knows and loves us. It is also through loving that we come to know that Love supplies all good and are able to enjoy and appropriate this good. Love is "the key to knowledge" and "the open door" to Truth. While Love is Truth, the absolute reality of being, it is only as we be-

come lovers of His whole creation as well as of God Himself, and lovers of our enemies as well as our friends, that we can know the truth about God, man and the universe. Until we become lovers we are forever learning, but never getting into the vital knowledge of the truth. Our philosophy and our theology will be cumbersome, theoretical and inadequate until we vitally perceive that God is Love, that Love meets all needs, and that love on our part is all that is necessary, that we may receive and impart the highest gifts and blessings of heaven. No sense knowledge nor logic reveals the "dying an sich"—the divine idea of Christ or Truth; but faith, spiritual intuition and love enable us, in part at least, to see and to know Truth. Then we see that Truth is Love and that Love is Life, and that Life, Truth and Love are ever with us. This consciousness or awareness of divine Love, Truth and Life is God with us—the Christ, or the Comforter.

Love opens our eyes to the marvelous beauty, harmony, and perfection of Love's ways and works, as well as to the goodness, wisdom and bounty of Love. Love creates the desire for perfection and gives the ability to realize it. It enables us to know, to do, and to enjoy whatever is true, beautiful, lovely and good. Love supplies all good because Love is all good; and because Love is not only the reflection of Love, but also the condition for reflecting Love, it brings this good into our conscious experience, use and possession. We not only love God because He first loved us and always loves us, but we become aware of His love through our reflection of Love, which is not only a response to Love, but the only condition for knowing, enjoying and possessing Love and the gifts of Love.

To love not only enables one to know Truth and to enter into the harmony and heaven of Truth and Love, but it also causes one "to turn away from the open sepulchers of sin, and look no more into them as realities" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 292). Just as the greatest gift of divine Love is the power to love, so the greatest gift of our love is to think no evil. Next to our need to love and to be loved, and to be conscious of God as Love, and of Love as supplying all good, is our need to have the sense of evil replaced by the perception and realization that Love and the manifestations of Love are All-in-all.

Flowers in the Home

BEAUTY is as much an essential to everyday life as comfort. Indeed, it is the heart comfort that eases the mind. Surely we have need to rest our thought through the long winter in the companionship of some blossom snatched from the summer's full content.

A growing plant on the window sill is a little green comrade of good faith for the return of spring. The humble geranium is the most faithful of bloomers, and the rose geranium without blossoms is sprightly and graceful and generous of perfume. Not every one can afford roses and chrysanthemums at Christmas, but any one can have the scarlet geraniums softly expanding their velvety petals in some sunny spot.

A table without a touch of green is devoid of the festive grace which makes of the simplest meal a feast of joyousness. A diminutive feathery fern in a tiny pot will set easily in a small glass or porcelain dish, and with attention, it will flourish all winter. This simple decoration adds to the grace of the home, makes the family dinner a pleasanter gathering, and is sufficient decoration for the table when guests are present.

Nothing is more charming than a Japanese lily growing in the house in the winter. The bulbs may be had at Japanese stores. Some of these are planted in earth and some are merely placed in a saucer of water with some pebbles to hold them upright when the lily begins to grow. A drawing room with such a tender decoration standing on a side table, a cabinet or mantel, immediately takes on an air of distinction. The lily announces to the caller the sweet thoughtfulness of the mistress before she has entered.

Even the kitchen may be made a pleasanter place in which to work by the addition of two or three geraniums on the window sill. If the maid must take her meals alone in this room as is usual, why should not her eyes be brightened during her sojourn by the sight of a blossoming plant?

Flowers and plants mean forethought and attention. They cannot be forgotten any more than children can. They must have their withered leaves snipped, be given their refreshing drink and occasionally have the soil loosened about the stalk. And if one would have them blossom, he must occasionally talk to them. Not vocally perhaps, but sympathetically. It is strange how the longing interest of the watching eye will coax forth the shy bud until the little plant laughs into a bright flower.

Shall the People Buy "The Hower"?



PLASTER CAST OF STATUE BY BARNARD.

Boston Society of Architects Started Subscription Movement to Purchase for the City the Sculpture on View in Copley Square.

"The Hower," the sculpture by George Grey Barnard, temporarily on exhibition in Copley square, will probably become a permanent ornament to the city.

The Boston Society of Architects has started a movement to purchase the work. William A. Atkinson, a member who is greatly interested in the idea of adding "The Hower" to the art treasures of the city, says:

"The movement to purchase the statue and to have it erected in a suitable location aims to awaken popular enthusiasm for the artistic decoration of the city. We feel that 'The Hower' will be a beginning—a focal point—for such a movement."

A committee will be appointed within a few days to receive subscriptions from the public and announcement will then be made of the place where money may be sent. It is hoped that small sums will be received from a great many people that the gift of the statue may as far as possible represent the desires of all the people of Boston to add to the beauty of the city.

J. Randolph Coolidge, also of the architects' society, says: "George Barnard's piece of heroic sculpture is far above the ordinary. It possesses the instinct of life and creates a good stimulus to judgment and criticism on the part of the public."

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES

"In gold production in the next few years the Philippines are likely to surpass Alaska. Before the Spanish conquest gold dust in considerable quantities was exported from the Philippines to China," said A. Heise, a mining engineer of Manila. Mr. Heise had visited the war department in connection with mining operations in the islands.

"For centuries in a primitive way the Filipinos have mined for gold, more or less successfully; but not until recently as a result of exploration and development by Americans has the extent and value of Philippine gold been discovered.

"Mining in the Philippines is in its infancy. In fact, work on a large scale has scarcely commenced. Yet next year from the mines of the islands there will be excavated yellow metal to the value of \$1,000,000, and soon modern methods and the installation of improved machinery will make possible a production of at least \$5,000,000 yearly."—Washington Herald.

ROOSEVELT ON RURAL LIFE

"It would be a very great wrong to allow our country people, who have prospered so much, whose welfare has meant so much for the nation in the past, in any way to fall off from their former position. With wise care of our natural resources our forests will grow better each year, our rivers more available for navigation, while the soil of our farms will improve with wise use instead of deteriorating.

"While as a nation we are growing wealthier and wealthier, we should see that the schools and the roads—in short all of what may be called the rural reality—should be improved. Here, as everywhere else, our prime object should be the development of the highest type of average citizen. The country school is therefore of even more importance than the higher college."

Does Technical Education Pay?

Whether properly or improperly, a statement to the effect that technical education is of far less value to young men than is generally believed, was recently attributed to the president of the Michigan Engineering Society. He was reported as saying that university presidents and professors were too fond of overrating the advantages of technical training, and that not more than one-half the graduates of engineering schools ever put their education to any considerable use. Also, he was charged with saying that technical graduates who achieve fame could almost be counted on one's fingers. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or the Armour Institute of Technology, or, in fact, any of the universities which have engineering schools, could, no doubt, prove these statements to be entirely unwarranted. But it remained for Professor J. R. Allen, M. Am. Soc. M. E., to prepare the following table concerning graduates in mechanical engineering from the University of Michigan, 1883 to 1907, by way of a reply:

Position	Number	Percent
		of men.
Presidents of manufacturing corporations	9	10.6
Vice-presidents or secretaries	4	4.7
General managers	12	14.0
Superintendents	4	4.7
Chief engineers	22	26.0
Consulting engineers	11	13.0
Patent attorneys	3	3.5
Professors	3	3.5
Chief draftsmen, etc.	12	14.0
In other professions	5	6.0
Total	85	100.0

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CHILDRENS DEPARTMENT

American Heroes and Heroines

ETHAN ALLEN AND TICONDEROGA.

One of the earliest heroes of the American war for independence was Ethan Allen, who, before the war with England was formally declared, captured an important fortress well stored with ammunition, artillery and arms. This fortress, with its rich supply of stores, he gave to the American Congress and received its thanks.

But it was not the gift of a supply of powder and arms to the new government in formation. It was the declaration which Ethan Allen made when he took Ft. Ticonderoga that makes his name one of the brightest in early American history. No American child should ever forget Ethan Allen's words.

Ethan Allen is recorded in the encyclopedias under the simple word soldier. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 10, 1737, he died in February, 1789. He took Ft. Ticonderoga May 10, 1775, so he was in his 38th year at the time.

About 10 years before, he had removed from Connecticut to Vermont, where he had been active in aiding in the settlement of that state, and had been made colonel of the "Green Mountain Boys," a regiment of militia organized for protection against Indians and to protect the rights of the farmers should need arise.

Those were troublous times in more ways than one. The American colonists felt that they were wrongfully taxed by England, and England felt that the American colonists belonged to her and should not rebel against taxes. The result was the calling of a congress in Philadelphia, to which all the colonies sent representatives. The first Congress was held in 1774. But no one dreamed at that day that it would continue to assemble from time to time and become the heart of the great American government. No one, perhaps, but Ethan Allen, for when he made his great speech he declared it divine protection.

You shall hear presently what Ethan Allen said. But before he performed his great act and made his great speech, there was a thrilling skirmish near Boston. This is called in the histories the battle of Lexington and Concord. It was not really a battle of the war, for war has not been declared. But the British governor of Massachusetts colony sent soldiers to take away from the Americans a supply of stores collected at Concord. The farmers resisted them. The stores were partially destroyed and the British soldiers driven back to Boston. Many were killed on both sides and the American colonists were aroused.

Ethan Allen lived not far from Ticonderoga, which is in New York state,

100 miles north of Albany. He lived in Bennington, Vt., which you can see by the map is across the state line. The battle or skirmish of Lexington and Concord occurred on April 19, 1775. News traveled slowly in those days, when there were no telegraphs or steam cars. A rider carried the news.

He would have to ride clear across the state of Massachusetts and then up into Vermont to reach Bennington.

That rider was Benedict Arnold. He found Allen at the head of his company of militia, and both realized the importance of the nearby fort and its stores. Twenty-one days after Lexington and Concord, early on the morning of May 10th, these two soldiers rushed into that fortress together, astonishing the commander, who appeared in night-clothing carrying a candle.

"What do you want?" he asked. "The surrender of the fortress," said Allen. "In whose name?" asked the astonished general. Arnold was silent, but Ethan Allen cried out in a ringing voice: "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" Later in the same year Allen was taken prisoner and sent to England, where he was held during the war. But though he took no more part in battles, it was he who had invoked the spirit of God to give power to the Congress which should make an American nation.

In all this wild revolutionary work, from Protestantism downward, I see the blessed seed preparing itself; not abolition of Hero-worship, but what I would call a whole world of Heroes. If Hero means sincere man, why may not every one of us be a Hero? A world of all sincere, a believing world; the like has been; the like will be again,—cannot help being.—Thomas Carlyle.

To Make the Guest's Room Comfortable.

There is no portion of a woman's house which lies nearer her heart than her guest chamber. However simple her life may be, however harassed with small economies and bound down by the limitations of a slender purse, she can often evolve from the resources of her brain a chamber so beautiful, so suggestive of restfulness and comfortable living that the stranger may come and go through the gates without suspecting her cares, and seeing only the pleasant and beautiful side of her life.

In the arrangement of this room, says Kate Greenway Locke in the "Delinquent," there are several things to be considered besides its color scheme and furnishing. The architect or contractor should bear in mind that the chamber which is to be devoted to hospitable purposes is so as to open into the bathroom; it should also have a pleasant outlook and should be away from the odor of cooking. It is an advantage to place the guest room in this way, but it is not a necessity to do so, and it is just here that a woman's taste and ingenuity may be made to play a part. If the space which she is able to set aside for entertainment is of necessity small she may be able to enlarge and beautify it by cutting dormer windows which will not spoil her roof-line. These pretty windows, if open to the floor, add a great charm to a room, and if they are not cut to the floor, may be made equally attractive with casement sashes opening outward and window seats beneath them. Two alcoves in a bed room such as dormers afford break up all commonplace effect and suggest a pleasant and snug retreat in all weathers.



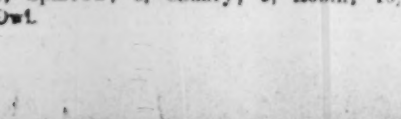
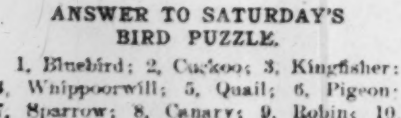
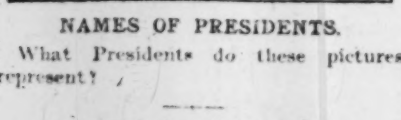
The Lamplighter.

(From Robert Louis Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses.")
The tea is nearly ready and the sun has left the sky;
It's time to take the window to see Leerie going by;
For every night at bedtime and before you take your seat,
With lantern and with ladder he comes pooping up the street.

Now Tom would be a driver and Maria go to sea,
And my papa's a banker and as rich as I can be;
But I, when I am stronger and can choose what I'm to do,
O Leerie, I'll go round at night and light the lamps with you!

For we are very lucky, with a lamp before the door,
And Leerie stops to light it as he lights so many more;
And O, before you hurry by with ladder and with light,
O Leerie, see a little child and nod to him tonight!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, December 7, 1908.

A Striking Characteristic of the American People

There is probably no line of work more attractive to the American temperament than that of mechanical reconstruction, and no line of work in which he is more uniformly successful. The American revels in what is called wreckage, finds indescribable satisfaction in salvage, is never more happy than when bringing order out of chaos, building among ruins, gathering up scattered remnants, remodelling, making over, reconstructing, transforming the old into the new, the antiquated into the modern, the useless into the useful. Obstacles stimulate him. Opposition whets his appetite. Difficulty spurs him on.

This is brought home to us once more by the latest news with regard to the cruiser *Yankee*. What if after being raised she has sunk again? This will be merely an incentive to renewed effort on the part of those who are engaged in the task of putting her afloat. From the very foundation of the nation, through all the years from Ben Franklin to George M. Pullman, from John Paul Jones to Richmond Pearson Hobson, from John Ericsson to John Arbuckle, from the destruction of colonial Boston to the destruction of imperial San Francisco—all the way down through our history, in the wake of conflagration, in the track of the tornado, amid the ruins of a city, on the deck of a shattered and sinking ship—the genius of the American for putting the worst to the best advantage, for devising contrivances to meet present and pressing needs, for plucking hope from despair, victory from defeat, has shone out with effulgence which has challenged and commanded the admiration of humanity in general.

No doubt, the ability of our people, individually and in mass, to meet difficulties and overcome obstacles is due in very large measure to the fact that necessity is the mother of invention. The early settlers of the country, in the West as well as in the East and South, were forced to make everything count in their struggle with the savage, the climate and the wilderness. Their wits were sharpened by the contest, and they have handed down to their descendants and to the nation, as part of a mighty and a priceless heritage, the faculty which enables the American of today to smile at misfortune, to defy disaster and to scorn defeat.

It is a glorious thing that as a people we are optimistic, confident, courageous. It is something equally grand, something to be proud of, something to be grateful for, that running through the individual effort of the republic is this same optimistic, confident, courageous strain, a strain which makes us fixed and stubborn in the position that there is absolutely nothing in the material world that is not conquerable.

It is cheerfully conceded on all sides that the Washington street tunnel is a splendid example of the most advanced achievement in modern engineering; that as regards spaciousness, ventilation and convenience of entrance and exit, it is all that could be desired. The people of Boston are inclined to regard the work with pride, and it is perfectly proper that they should do so, for it is incomparably the finest subway in the country, which is tantamount to saying that it is the finest in the world, although by no means the longest.

The one criticism to which the tunnel is subjected arises from the fact of its isolation from the traction system that handles the residents of the large and important Back Bay section. It is at present impossible for the people from Back Bay and the western suburbs to make the close connections with the elevated and surface systems that gave the old subway its popularity. That this defect exists at present cannot be denied, but it is possible to excuse it on the very good ground that the Washington street tunnel is merely a part of a new rapid transit system for Boston, and that it will only be temporarily removed from connection with the surface lines.

Already the way is open for the solution of one problem growing out of the changed conditions, and connection with the South Station will only involve a comparatively brief delay. Means, we are sure, will also be found even for temporary connection between the old subway and the new. Those who are responsible for the work and who are accountable for the operation of the entire traction system are manifestly men of intelligence and public spirit. Not everything that the law-making power might do to aid them in solving the traction question has been done, but that it will be done, and that the existing inconveniences and annoyances will be eliminated as rapidly as possible, we have no doubt.

The public should reserve its judgment until the traction managers shall have had a chance to adjust the new to the old conditions, or vice versa. Patience and good nature are demanded on every side just now rather than petulance and anger. We should have more faith in those who are entrusted with the performance of duties such as fall to the lot of the traction managers under the present circumstances. We are certain to get back in good service an ample reward for such confidence as we give out.

Let us be reasonable.

Let us be fair.

The news that a two-cent letter postage agreement had been reached between the United States and Germany will cause little surprise in any quarter. It has been a foregone conclusion since a similar agreement was reached between the United States and Great Britain that Germany would seek to become a party to a like compact. This arrangement will be highly agreeable to the people of the United States, who recognize fully the great and growing commerce between this country and Germany, and the necessity of making communication between the two nations as simple and as cheap a process as possible.

The question of street-car transfers is at present receiving considerable newspaper attention in New York, where it needs, perhaps, just a little more attention, if such a thing is possible, than it does in any other of the American cities where it is receiving almost as much attention.

It appears that our government does not see as yet a sufficient cause for intervention in Hayti. But, nevertheless, Uncle Sam is a very much interested observer of everything that is going on there.

Let Us Be Reasonable and Fair

It is not enough, it seems, that the United States, speaking in our usual liberal terms, should be called upon to feed the world; it now appears we are shoeing the world, or, to be more exact, a large part of that part of the world which does not, either from necessity or choice, go barefooted. Who would imagine, unless previously somewhat informed on the subject, that at the present time we are exporting to other countries at the rate of 6,500,000 pairs of shoes per annum? Yet such is the case, and not the least remarkable feature of it is that we were exporting only 350,000 pairs per annum thirty years ago.

It was a rather difficult thing at first to induce the European to wear the American shoe. The truth is, when we first undertook to make shoes for the European we also undertook to force upon him the shoe which was acceptable and salable in this country. The European did not like the shape, the weight, nor anything else about it, save, perhaps, the price, and not until our shoemakers studied the European foot and the European taste in footwear and followed the general lines of the European last were they able to please the European shoe wearer.

That they have overcome all prejudice is evident from this interesting table showing the distribution of American boots and shoes sent to foreign countries during the fiscal year of 1908:

Countries.	No. Pairs.	Value.	Countries.	No. Pairs.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	817,302	\$1,950,261	British Africa.....	56,766	\$138,971
West Indies.....	2,494,419	3,100,280	South America (except Colombia).....	234,398	480,364
British North America.....	677,720	1,243,228	Colombia.....	31,949	50,338
Mexico.....	786,380	1,548,545	Philippine Islands.....	350,389	565,487
British Australasia.....	136,824	280,635	Other countries.....	372,693	890,134
Germany.....	211,153	589,232			
Central America.....	382,410	614,084			
			Total.....	6,552,412	\$11,469,559

In addition to the above, there were sent out of the United States proper during the year: To Alaska, 102,516 pairs, valued at \$261,173; to the Hawaiian Islands, 148,809 pairs, valued at \$267,271, and to Porto Rico, 473,497 pairs, valued at \$499,380. It is mentioned as a strange circumstance that the United Kingdom, the world's greatest exporter of boots and shoes at present, is one of the largest customers of the United States in this line.

The next decade will in all probability place us far in the lead of the United Kingdom in this branch of commerce, because every year the American shoe is becoming more and more popular in foreign lands. The people in other countries who wear it would no doubt cheerfully confess, if called upon to do so, that they feel easier more comfortable, more confident—that they are possessed of a greater sense of freedom—in the American shoe than in any other.

Almost directly in line with a suggestion made in these columns a few days ago, the forestry officials of the New England states at a meeting held in the State House, this city, on Friday, decided to ask the different state Legislatures of New England to consider the following:

That railroads or individuals proved responsible for fires shall be liable for the cost of extinguishing them; that portable mills shall not be operated or brush fires be set except under official permits; that the railroads shall establish patrols along the dangerous sections of their lines whenever the states deem it advisable; that a law be passed governing the carrying of firearms into the woods during the closed season for game, and that each governor be authorized to issue under advice from the state chief forest official a proclamation prohibiting sportsmen and others from traversing the woods unnecessarily.

This is an effort to bring the matter of forest fires down to private responsibility. If laws shall be enacted which will make it costly for individuals or corporations to be careless with fire in the forest lands, and if these laws shall be rigidly enforced, it will be found that such unnecessary disasters as those which have occurred this year in the New England states will either be prevented altogether, or will be very infrequent in the future.

Saving the Children

In some of our states wise founders made provision for the children then unborn, and had lands segregated for educational purposes. For long years these acres lay sleeping in silence, while railroads were being built, and men were pushing westward. Then came the day when the echoes answered to the lowing of cattle, and the sounds of husbandry; and the melody of the voices of children was heard in the land. In newly built western towns, while the inhabitants may as yet be in low roofed cottages and shacks, it is often possible to see one stately building, two stories high, built of brick, perhaps, and this is sure to be the public school, the educational home of the children. In the East there is just as much earnest care for the well-being of the young, but the problem is different as accommodations provided are incessantly overcrowded. But some of the noblest men in the land are working on the question of education, and all the children have them for their friends.

It would seem as if some of the children in this prosperous country were very much in need of friends. It has been with difficulty that laws have been enacted and made operative to restrain men from placing burdens upon them much too heavy for their un-matured strength. A breeder of horses would not misuse even the massive Percheron by putting a half grown colt into exhausting service, yet the toil sometimes demanded of young boys, in mine and mill, would be over-wearisome for the grown man.

When the English nation was struggling with this problem of child-labor, Mrs. Browning gave voice to the sorrow of the oppressed in "The Cry of the Children." Lanier, too, expressed the heartbreaking cry of the poor, who "weave in the mills and heave in the kilns, and sieve mine-meshes under the hills," but he foresaw the remedy in the solving of the discords by Love.

And ever Love hears the poor-folks' crying,
And ever Love hears the women's sighing,
And ever sweet knighthood's death-defying,
And ever wise childhood's deep implying.

Artists, and the poets, too, have depicted the man of Nazareth as a lover of children, and the heart of every man agrees with the picture. The Christian, then, trying to pattern his life from that of the Master, will measure his progress by his kindness to the little ones. He will seek to have their helplessness protected by justice, and their sorrows comforted by love.

We cannot enter upon consideration of the reasons why the children are exploited and put to untimely labor. Parents do it as well as employers. Indolence, selfishness and indifference may base the wrong. Or it may be avarice pure and simple, or genuine fear of competition. The man may be right who says that desire

The Great Popularity of the American Shoe

for excessive profits is made necessary "by the extravagance of our women." Suppose we say that injustice establishes itself because people do not think deeply enough on the truth that "we are members one of another"; and that (as in the body) "the members should have the same care one for another." Without, therefore, criticizing the wrong done may we not hope for the disappearing of injustice, and the saving of the children from oppressive toil through the nobility of our women and the kindness of the men in our land!

The Aristocracy of Best Thoughts

Those ancient philosophers who surmised that the state should be governed by its aristocracy were looking in the direction of a great truth. Modern orators who declare that there should be government by the people express likewise a partial truth. The defect of both ideals is that when translated into personality, your ruler, whether chosen from the aristocracy or from the democracy, is sure to express a combination of thoughts, some beneficial to the governed and some the reverse. In time men will discern what it is that truly governs man, and yielding obedience to that government, will be truly self-governed.

It has ever been the complaint of the people that those in office utilized power for the benefit of a few instead of the general good. It has always been the complaint of rulers that the people were plotting to take away from them place and power. Here on both sides has been the tyranny of fear—certainly not a government of man by the best thoughts they could think. The philosopher who believed in aristocracy was really in favor of the best thinkers being leaders. He felt that men who had achieved character not simply better than others, but the best, should rule and direct others. But, not being able to see the invisible things, the thoughts of the heart, the ideal of the best has been translated physically into terms of wealth and personal advantage; so quite often you have merely plutocracy, or the rule of the rich, who seem to be tempted to readily exploit the people in order to be richer. In this not even is agathocracy, or the rule of good men, achieved. It is the proud, not the noble, who govern. But suppose you have your noble man in office, will he remain without pride? Here is where the trouble appears. A man is chosen because of desirable qualities, and when he is uplifted, undestroyed qualities of thought which are undesirable appear. Is it not evident that a changeless standard must be found by which thoughts can be judged; and that men must learn to be governed by the thoughts valued as best by that standard?

It is a fact in human experience that men are learning to be free from the tyranny of wrong thoughts through seeking the Truth. They are learning how their lives may be guided and ruled by thoughts, that are pure. They repudiate kratistocracy, or the rule of the worst, and believe in aristocracy, or the rule of the best, and understand by that rule the government of man by thoughts flowing from God, the Source of what is best.

Any impression which may have been created to the effect that the President-elect is not in accord with the terms of the American-Japanese treaty will be dispelled by the emphatic statement to the contrary made by authority of Mr. Taft. The understanding with Japan is comprehensive and complete, and it is reassuring to know it is entirely satisfactory to the incoming executive.

All are doubtless more than glad to learn there is not the slightest reason to doubt the facts in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem on Paul Revere's ride.

The Rats and the Householder

A recent comment on what was, prior to the disclosure of its inequity, supposed to be a sample of efficient cooperation in high finance was graphic. The writer pictured a raid of rats upon a cheese, the contents of which they extracted from beneath, until only the empty rind was left. Then when upon this shelf another cheese was set by the householder they tunneled into it from beneath, and likewise into a third and fourth, leaving only the empty rind to be discovered when the deceitful shells should crash in ruin to the floor. This was the method of the financiers, to exhaust the resources of the business, then while it still had an appearance of value to make an issue of stock, exhaust the money paid for that; again on the credit of appearances to make a bond issue, and whenever bankruptcy threatened, to expand the business by selling still more stocks and bonds. When at last the inevitable collapse came, those who had invested found that no intrinsic resource was left to make their investment of value.

Suppose that the men enriched by such a scheme should by these riches be advanced in the scale of being, there would be some compensation for the losses suffered by the many. They might say, What we have lost is money, the result of toil and self-denial; but through our loss some men have made progress into a higher sense of manhood, and we must not repine. Unfortunately, however, the man who uses the rat-method retains the rat-mind, and there is no compensation to the loser who may be benevolently inclined to hope that his loss may prove to be some other man's real gain.

If then there is no actual upbuilding of manhood by success, so-called, which is based on deceit, is it not legitimate to restrain men from methods which benefit in no way themselves, and actually cause suffering to others? To require honesty in business does not involve hardship. If a man loses by fair dealing he can only lose what he ought not to have had, and he makes compensative gain in character. Men say, "Business is war, and war is what Sherman said it was," and so they justify the methods which will maintain the condition. In reality business is the cooperation of men for the welfare of the race. The bestial age is over wherein vulpine craft and lupine ferocity were useful to the individual. It is true that Plautus said, *Lupus est homo homini*. But today the average man is much better than "wolf" to his brother man. Men have gained noble ideals, and by the nobility within they are more and more compelled to deal honorably, irrespective of material gain. A man's reward for his life's work comes from being true to himself. His gatherings when he is gone may be scattered among others, but with him the truth of being abides wherever he may be.

A peace arrangement between China and Germany, similar to that concluded between Japan and the United States is reported from Shanghai. This is encouraging, and particularly so since it seems to be the aim of the average nation in these days to make friends rather than to make enemies.